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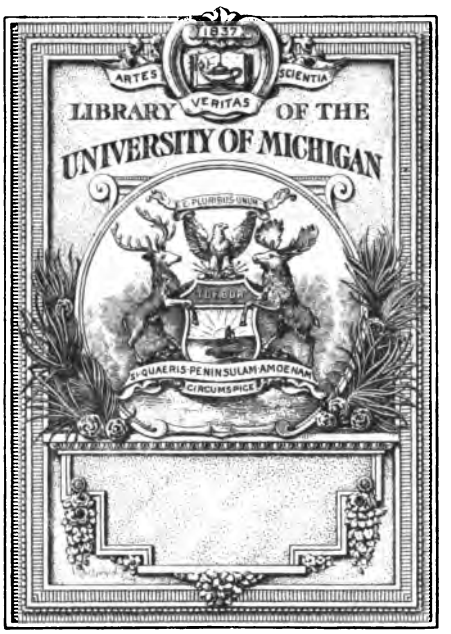
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THE

CASE-CONSTRUCTION

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AFTER

THE COMPARATIVE IN LATIN

A Thesis presented to the University Faculty of Cornell University, for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, June, 1901

BY

K. P. R. NEVILLE

ITHACA, N. Y.
1901

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Introduction	1
Comparison instituted with a nominative—Comparative adjective in an oblique case	4
Comparison instituted with a genitive	6
Genitive of the whole	8
Genitive replaced by relative pronoun or adjective	10
Comparison instituted with a dative	11
Comparison instituted with an accusative	14
Comparison instituted with an ablative	24
One member of the comparison modified	26
A clause modifier	26
A genitive modifier	29
An adjective modifier	31
Comparative adjective modified by a dative	31
Comparison between adjectives modifying same noun	32
Adjectives compared by means of *magis*	33
Comparative modified by ablative of degree of difference	34
Comparative in subjunctive clauses	37
Genitive of price expressed by Comparative	39
Comparative adjective agrees with a nominative as first term of the comparison	40
Universal Negatives	45
Rhetorical Questions	52
A pronoun sums up a finite construction	58
Proverbial expressions	59
Alius alio	66
Opinione, spe, aequo, iusto, etc.	67
Plus, minus, longius, amplius	69
General Adverbs	80
Conclusions	85
Addenda et Corrigenda	87

PREFACE.

For the citations in this paper I have used the Teubner series, in the belief that they were the most accessible, complete texts of the authors included in the investigation. The reading and lining of Bernay's edition has been used for Lucretius; Eussner has been followed in Sallust; Peter for fragments of the historians; Baehrens for fragments of the poets; and Bickford-Smith for Publilius Syrus.

The abbreviations, for the most part, require no explanation; but for Cicero's Philosophical Works and Orations the notation employed by Merguet has been adopted.

I must thank Professor C. E. Bennett, of Cornell University, under whose direction this volume of the Studies has been prepared, for his untiring assistance and indispensable advice.

K. P. R. NEVILLE.

Cornell University,
June 15, 1901.

INTRODUCTORY.

Scope and Purpose of the Investigation.

Tradition is a factor whose potency in moulding the conceptions and methods of thought of the present is beyond question. It is in matters of religious and social institutions, perhaps, that we oftenest see the result of its influence; no enthusiast as yet, however, has felt himself called upon to point out that a blind confidence in tradition is responsible for many mistakes in our current Latin syntax. For example, we have always believed, without hesitation, the doctrine of the grammarians[1] who in their treatment of *refert* and *interest* state that 'this interests you' is rendered by '*hoc vestra interest*'; but 'this interests you all', by '*omnium vestrum hoc interest*'. Yet, on examination, it is found that there is no example of this latter construction in extant Latinity. Only when the material for forming a judgment is statistically complete, can we undertake with confidence to state a principle of syntactical usage. The following investigation is an attempt to present the material and draw conclusions for a single idiom—the comparative construction. My treatment is confined to the examples to be found in the Republican literature.

The Latin sentence that we render in English by 'he is taller than his brother' may assume either of two forms:

1. *Grandior* est *quam frater suus*:
2. *Grandior* est *fratre suo*;

i. e., the second element of the comparison may be expressed by *quam* + the proper case; or by the *ablative* without *quam*. The query naturally suggests itself: When do we have the one, when the other? Is there any rule? None of the existing answers to this question are adequate,—a fault that must be attributed primarily to the fact that no collection of all the material

[1] See Engelmann-Schneider, § 207, 1, and Landgraf, § 135.

bearing on it has ever been made. Fischer[1] seems to have been the first to recognize the possibility that the two constructions are, in a measure, mutually exclusive: but his treatment is unsatisfactory. He has allowed a desire for general declarations, wide in application, to supplant lucidity; his exposition is so intricate that we must carefully consider the examples he cites before his meaning is at all clear. Kühner's[2] discussion of the phenomena of comparative sentences is the most thorough that has as yet been presented—clear, concise and accurate so far as his material goes. Landgraf[3], Klotz[4], Schmalz[5] have in short compass each given very valuable results for the speeches of Cicero. Most other grammarians err in making the *content* of the portion of the sentence that *follows* the comparative the cause of its assuming the form it has. It is preferable, I believe, to seek in the *form* of the *first part* of the sentence the clue to the form of the second.

The many demonstrable inaccuracies in current views concerning the ablative of comparison, and the absolute lack of adequate data for any view, are sufficient justification for a new treatment of this entire subject. My examination has resulted in the recognition of numerous categories, yet no more, I am convinced, than necessity actually warrants. While these categories will hold in the main, yet to nearly all there will be found exceptions; some of these are capable of explanation, some not. But we must reflect that no living language can be made subject to inviolable rules. Any language which is spoken as well as written, will not be, under all circumstances, in the hands of its different writers, what may be termed 'strictly grammatical'. Absolute, invariable canons must not be expected in a question of this nature;—it

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[1] Latin Grammar (revised edition published at New York, 1876), § 626, 2, Obs. 15 ff.

[2] Ausführliche Grammatik der lat. Sprache, § 225, II, 3 ff.

[3] Footnote to p. 665 of Reisig's Vorl. über lat. Sprachwissenschaft.

[4] Lat. Stilistik, pp. 15–18.

[5] Syntax, in Müller's Handbuch der Class. Altertumswissenschaft, II[2], § 92.

should be sufficient, if we can deduce some unmistakable tendencies.

From the very nature of the subject we can be concerned with comparisons between substantives (and adjectives) only, because these alone can show an ablative case. Such sentences as the following are beyond the scope of the investigation :

He is braver than he was (*quam fuit*) ;

He is braver now than formerly (*quam antehac*). There is no question as to what must appear in such cases.

Let us see if it is possible to narrow, still further, the range within which the ablative appears. It is generally noted that the ablative of comparison takes the place, always, of a nominative or of an accusative.[1] But in the period under consideration **it never takes the place of either, if the comparative adjective is not in agreement with a nominative or an accusative that constitutes the first term of the comparison,** *i. e.*, if the comparison happens to be between two nouns the first of which is in the nominative, while the comparative is in the genitive, dative, accusative, or ablative, in agreement with some other noun, the comparison will be effected by *quam*, and another nominative will follow it ; but, if the substantive is in the accusative and the adjective in the comparative degree modifies it, then entirely different principles determine usage (see Category IV).

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[1] Riemann and Goelzer, Grammaire Comparée du Grec et Latin, § 158, Rem., II : etc.

CATEGORIES OF CONSTRUCTIONS.

I.

The comparison is instituted with a nominative ;

A.

The adjective agrees with some noun in the genitive, dative, or ablative ; *quam* with the nominative *always* follows.

Plautus.

Cas. 73 : maioreque opere ibi serviles nuptiae Quam liberales etiam curari solent. *Merc.* 817 : Ecastor lege dura vivont mulieres Multoque iniquiore miserae quam viri. *Trin.* 1029 : Potius in maiore honore hic essent quam mores mali. Here the *quam* might be due to the presence of the adverb *potius* (Category XXI), but it is quite as probable that *maiore* is the factor that leads to the employment of *quam*.

Lucretius.

IV, 480 : Quid maiore fide porro quam sensus haberi libet ? IV, 698 : Deinde videri licet maioribus esse creatum principiis quam vox. V, 455 : multoque minoribu' sunt elementis quam tellus, where the presence of *multo* would necessitate *quam* (Category X).

Cicero.

Fam. IV, 3, 2 : mihi videris meliore esse condicione quam nos, qui videmus. *Fam.* VI, 1, 6 : aut perdita non afflictiore condicione quam ceteri. *Fam.* VII, 10, 2 : de tuis rebus, quae . . . mihi non minori curae sunt quam meae. *Quinct.* 13, 44 : tu potes discedere molestia minore quam Quinctius. *Caec.* 7, 18 : is deteriore iure esset quam ceteri cives. *C.* 68 : senex est eo meliore condicione quam adulescens. *De Or.* II, 80, 329 : maiore periculo haec pars orationis obscura est quam ceterae. *Leg. Agra.* III, 2, 7 : Etiamne meliore (sc. iure) quam paterna

et avita? *Leg. Agra.* III, 2, 9: Libera meliore iure sunt quam serva. *Leg. Agra.* III, 2, 9: Soluta meliore in causa sunt quam obligata. *Leg. Agra.* III, 2, 8: Ut meliore iure fundus Hirpinus sit sive ager Hirpinus quam meus paternus avitusque fundus Arpinas. *Cluent.* 37, 103: Sedatiore tempore est accusatus quam Junius. *Phil.* XIII, 21, 47: Sanctiore erunt iure legati quam duo consules contra quos . . . . ; quam Caesar, cuius patris . . . . This is also an example of Category VI. *Dom.* 24, 64: dubitarem hoc meliore condicione esse quam Decii.

B.

There are several examples where the first noun of the comparison is in the nominative case, while the comparative adjective is in the accusative in agreement with some other noun. Here likewise *quam* is used to effect the comparison and the nominative will follow it.

Cicero.

Lig. 4, 10: Accusas eum, qui causam habet aut, ut ego dico, meliorem quam tu aut, ut tu vis, parem. *Fam.* VIII, 12, 3: ut maiorem Appio dolorem fama quam postulatio attulerit. *Flacc.* 29, 71: miseriores habeas quam aut Mithridates aut etiam pater tuus habuit umquam. *De Invent.* I, 31, 52: si vicinus tuus equum meliorem habeat quam tuus est. There is no more reason for setting this sentence up as a standard for the translation of 'he has a better house than yours'[1] than the first sentence quoted in this sub-category. They are the sole instances to be cited in support of either position. *Sex. Rosc.* 11, 31: possit vim maiorem adhibere metus quam fides.

Varro.

L. L. V, 123: sinum maiorem cavationem quam pocula habebat.

Caesar.

B. G. I, 40, 5: minorem laudem exercitus quam imperator. *B. G.* I, 53, 6: quae res non minorem quam ipsa victoria voluptatem attulit.

[1] Kühner, Lat. Gram., ii, § 225, 4.

II.

A.

The comparison is instituted with a genitive: *quam* with a genitive follows. The first example under this category appears in Cicero, unless we wish to incorporate here Plaut. *Rud.* 618 f., vindicate, ne impiorum potior sit pollentia Quam innocentum, qui se scelere fieri nolunt nobiles. But this may just as reasonably be due to the influence of the *qui*-clause.

Cicero.

Sull. 31, 89: Huic misero notiora sunt itinera iudiciorum et fori quam campi et disciplinarum. *Cluent.* 52, 144: Adfirmabat . . . . non se cupidiorem esse civitatis retinendae quam existimationis. *Verr.* I, 24, 62: Ecquo in oppido pedem posuit, ubi non plura stuprorum flagitiorumque suorum quam adventus sui vestigia reliquerit? *Verr.* IV, 63, 140: Ubi eorum dolorem ex illius iniuriis non modo minorem sed prope maiorem quam Siculorum ceterorum esse cognovi. *Mil.* 30, 81: Nisi vero gratius putat esse vobis sui se capitis quam vestri defensorem fuisse. *Verr.* II, 4, 10: plures partes defensionis quam accusationis suscepisse. *Caec.* 16, 47: homines possessionis cupidiores quam vitae. *Font.* 14, 32: Gravior hostium voluntas quam civium. *Phil.* V, 2, 4: honestiora decreta legionum quam senatus. *Phil.* V, 17, 48: virtutis esse quam aetatis cursum celeriorem. *Phil.* X, 8, 16: virtutis robore firmior quam aetatis. *Phil.* XI, 4, 9: maior vis est animi quam corporis. *Phil.* XIII, 4, 7: nullius auctoritas maior est quam M. Lepidi. *Catil.* IV, 10, 22: condicio melior externae victoriae quam domesticae. *Piso*, 39, 95: maior iudicium et rei publicae poena quam Rutili. *Flacc.* 41, 103: acriorem improbum memoriam esse quam bonorum. *Quint.* I, 1, 4, 13: maioraque dignitatis insignia quam potestatis. *Quint.* I, 1, 5, 15: quem tui amantiorem quam temporis. *Att.* IX, 5, 2: funestiorem diem Alliensis pugnae quam urbis captae. *Att.* XVI, 2, 4: exploratior devitatio legionum quam piratarum. *Fam.* I, 7, 2: offici

maiorem auctoritatem quam sententiae. *Fam.* X, 4, 2 : magis prudentiae plena quam fidelitatis. *Fam.* X, 8, 2 : expeditius iter communis salutis quam meae laudis. *Ep. Brut.* I, 15, 13 : maiorem rationem tuae voluntatis quam constantiae meae. *Ep. Brut.* I, 16, 10 : duriorem condicionem spectatae virtutis quam incognitae. *Pet. Con.* 12, 46 : gratiorem orationem eius, qui . . . . quam illius, qui . . . . *Invent.* I, 43, 80 : Quis offici cupidior quam pecuniae? *Or.* 55, 185 : necessitatis inventa antiquiora quam voluptatis. *De Or.* I, 11, 47 : homines contentionis cupidiores quam veritatis. *De Or.* I, 23, 106 : eloquentiae maiorem laudem quam humanitatis. *De Or.* II, 67, 271 : maiora forensium actionum quam omnium sermonum condimenta. *De Or.* III, 34, 137 : cuius eloquentia instructior quam Pisistrati. *Brut.* 18, 70 : Calamidis (signa) molliora quam Canachi. *Brut.* 21, 82 : huius . . exiliores orationes et redolentes magis quam aut Laeli aut Scipionis aut etiam ipsius Catonis. *T.* I, 49, 117 : melior Enni quam Solonis oratio. *O.* I, 75 : eius nomen quam Solonis inlustrius. *O.* I, 145 : maior et melior actionum quam sonorum concentus. *O.* II, 46 : maiora opera animi quam corporis. *O.* III, 87 : piratarum melior fides quam senatus. *F.* I, 55 : maiores et voluptates et dolores animi quam corporis. *F.* II, 108 : animi dolores maiores quam corporis. *F.* II, 108 : maiores voluptates et dolores animi quam corporis. *F.* III, 41 : maiorem rerum discrepantiam quam verborum. *F.* III, 75 : animi liniamenta pulchriora quam corporis. *F.* IV, 62 : eius optabiliorem vitam melioremque et magis expetendam quam illius. *F.* V, 88 : Metelli vitam certiorem quam Reguli. *A.* II, 88 : dormientium et vinulentorum et furiosorum imbecilliora quam vigilantium, siccorum, sanorum. *L.* III, 34 : graviora indicia vocis quam tabellae. *N.* I, 112 : locupletior hominum natura quam deorum. *N.* II, 40 : solis candor illustrior quam ullius ignis. *Top.* 18, 70 : principum commoda maiora quam reliquorum.

Auctor ad Herennium.

IV, 34 : salus antiquior militum quam impedimentorum.

Cornelius Nepos.

Eumenes 3, 1 : salutis quam fidei cupidior.

Julius Caesar.

B. G. III, 13, 1 : Carinae planiores quam nostrarum navium. Here the first genitive must be supplied from the preceding sentence—namque ipsorum naves ad hunc modum factae armataeque erant. *B. G.* VIII, proem. : cuius rei maior nostra quam reliquorum admiratio.

Publilius Syrus.

163 : dolor animi morbus gravior quam corporis.

In this category it makes no difference in what case the comparative adjective is ; the form of expression is always the same. The adjective may agree with the genitive, for instance, or may be nominative, as in the last example above.

B.

Such a large percentage of the genitives that institute a comparison come under the category of the 'genitive of the whole' that it has been deemed advisable to quote them by themselves. The construction occurs after *plus* and *minus* and is invariably followed by *quam*.

PLUS.

Plautus.

Amph. 643 : Plus aegri ex abitu viri quam ex adventu voluptatis cepi. The phrases 'ex abitu' and 'ex adventu' would necessitate the use of *quam* even in the absence of the genitives 'aegri' and 'voluptatis'. *Truc.* 69 : Ei plus scortorum esse iam quam ponderum.

Terence.

And. 547 : Sed si ex ea re plus malist quam commodi. *And.* 720 : . . . . facile hic plus malist quam illic boni. The adverbs 'hic' and 'illic' would require *quam*.

Comparison Instituted with a Genitive.

Cicero.

Brut. 70, 245 : plus facultatis quam voluntatis. *De Or.* II, 24, 102 : plus adiumenti quam incommodi ; plus mali quam boni. *De Or.* III, 46, 180 : plus utilitatis quam dignitatis. *Or.* 62, 210 : plus dignitatis quam doloris. *Invent.* II, 35, 106 : plus boni quam mali. *R.* I, 7 : plus honoris quam laboris. *O.* I, 83 : plus boni quam mali. *F.* I, 62 : plus voluptatum quam dolorum. *F.* V, 93 : plus boni quam mali. *T.* II, 44 : laetitiae plus quam molestiae. *T.* III, 38 : plus iucundi quam mali. *T.* V, 103 : plus molestiae quam voluptatis. *Quint.* II, 15, 4 : plus spei quam timoris. *Att.* XIV, 19, 4 : plus timoris quam consilii. *Sull.* 29, 81 : plus invidiae quam dignitatis. *Verr.* IV, 63, 141 : plus mali quam boni. *Q. Rosc.* 6, 17 : plus fidei quam artis ; plus veritatis quam disciplinae. *Caec.* 8, 22 : plus animi quam consilii. *Marc.* 8, 26 : admirationis plus quam gloriae. *Cael.* 11, 27 : plus disputationis quam atrocitatis.

Auctor ad Herennium.

IV, 36 : plus calamitatis quam boni.

Sallust.

Cat. 42, 2 : plus timoris quam periculi. *Jug.* 31, 2 : plus periculi quam honoris. *Jug.* 42, 4 : plusque timoris quam potentiae. *Jug.* 44, 2 : plus sollicitudinis quam auxili aut spei bonae. *Jug.* 85, 40 : plus gloriae quam divitiarum.

Cornelius Nepos.

Timoleon, 2, 2 : plus clementiae quam crudelitatis. *Atticus*, 13, 2 : plus salis quam sumptus. *Epam.* 5, 2 : plus virium quam ingenii.

MINUS.

Cicero.

Mur. 2, 4 : minus auctoritatis quam facultatis. *Sull.* 4, 12 : minus auctoritatis quam facultatis.

In a few cases with a change of thought the nominative appears

after the 'genitive of the whole' with *plus*. The comparison is here made between the two nominatives: the examples border very closely on Class I, but because they possess the peculiarity of form noticed in this sub-category it has been thought preferable to quote them here. The presence of the *plus* construction is the cause of the appearance of *quam*.

Plautus.

M. G. 236: neque habet plus sapientiai quam lapis.

Cicero.

F. V, 88: nec plus ei vitae tribuo quam Stoici.

C.

Under this same general category there is a considerable number of examples where an adjective takes the place of one of the genitives. In by far the larger part of the instances, it will be noticed, it is the first genitive that is replaced by an adjective. The genitive equivalence of the adjectives is so obvious that no explanation will be necessary.

Cicero.

Rab. 5, 14: An pietas tua maior quam C. Gracchi? *Phil.* V, 2, 6: An potest cognatio propior ulla esse quam patriae. *Balb.* 19, 44: tamen hoc ipso inferius esse suum foedus quam ceterorum. *Lael.* 59: Negabat (Scipio) ullam vocem inimiciorem amicitiae potuisse reperiri quam eius, qui . . . . *Att.* VIII, 11, 3: Atque hoc nostra gravior est causa . . . . quam illorum, qui. *Brut.* III, 13: An mihi potuit esse aut gratior ulla salutatio aut ad hoc tempus aptior quam illius, qui . . . The last three would have *quam* even without the genitive (Category VI). Both genitive and *qui*-clause produce the same result. *F.* IV, 69: ista evaserunt deteriora quam Aristonis.

In the following instances the relative pronoun takes the place of the first genitive.

Cicero.

Phil. III, 10, 25: Quae iudicia graviora quam amicorum suorum? *Prov. Cons.* 9, 22: Quae inimicitiae graviores quam

Lucullorum atque Servili? *De Or.* I, 38, 175: Quae causa maior quam illius militis? *O.* III, 84: quae maior utilitas quam regnandi . .

There is but one case where the adjective replaces the second genitive.

Cicero.

T. II, 35: quorum (Graecorum) copiosior lingua quam nostra.

III.

The comparison is instituted with a preceding dative; *quam* with the dative follows. The comparative adjective may be in any case whatever.

Plautus.

Amph. 595: neque tibi istuc mirum magis videtur quam mihi, Quo modo? Nilo, inquam mirum magis tibi istuc quam mihi. *Asin.* 573: Ubi amicae quam amico tuo fueris magis fidelis. *Capt.* 716: Quia illi fuisti quam mihi fidelior. *Capt.* 939: . . . . . qui mihi melior quam sibi semper fuit. *Cas.* 608: Numquam tibi hodie 'quin' erit plus quam mihi. *Men.* 675: . . . . . sibi inimicus magis quam aetati tuae. *M. G.* 351: nec quoiquam quam illi in nostra meliust famulo familia. *M. G.* 711: . . . . dant inde partem mihi maiorem quam sibi.

Terence.

Hec. 281: Nemini ego plura ex amore acerba credo homini umquam oblata quam mi.

Varro.

L. L. X, 4: sic senior seni similior quam puero.

Cicero.

O. I, 44: Talis . . . simulatio vanitati est coniunctior quam aut

liberalitati aut honestati. *R.* I, 7: Cui cum liceret . . . . maiores ex otio fructus capere quam ceteris. *R.* I, 62: Uni gubernatori . . . rectius esse . . . navem committere . . . quam multis. *R.* I, frag. 2: Maior ei (patriae) profecto quam parenti debitur gratia. *Lael.* 14: Cui censemus cursum ad deos faciliorem fuisse quam Scipioni? *Lael.* 42: (poena) minor iis qui . . . , quam iis, qui . . . *P.* 2: maior est illi quam nobis. *Invent.* II, 2, 5: Ex maiore copia nobis quam illi fuit potestas. *Invent.* II, 8, 26: sibi maius quam aliis. *Or.* 13, 42: genus pompae quam pugnae aptius. *Brut.* 44, 165: genus aptius iudiciis quam contionibus. *Brut.* 48, 178: contionibus aptior quam iudiciis. *Verr.* III, 39, 89: plus frumenti servo Venerio quam Populo Romano. *Verr.* IV, 50, 112: quae propiora sceleri quam religioni. *Verr.* V, 19, 48: sibi amiciorem quam populo Romano. *Caec.* 15, 42: maior vis ei quam illi cuius. *Phil.* II, 19, 47: notiora vobis quam mihi. *Phil.* II, 23, 57: notiora omnibus quam mihi, qui. *Phil.* V, 4, 11: sibi felicior quam viris. *Leg. Agr.* III, 3, 10: melius Sullanis praediis quam paternis. *Deiot.* 2, 4: sibi aequiorem quam reo. *Sull.* I, 3: mihine maiorem dolorem quam Q. Hortensio? *Pet. Con.* 4, 13: innocenti plus amplitudinis quam ceteris afferat. *Mur.* 36, 77: notiores servo tuo quam tibi. *Cluent.* 1, 2: concionibus concitatis accommodatior quam tranquillis moderatisque iudiciis. *Cluent.* 32, 88: ruinae similiora aut tempestati quam indicio et disceptationi. *Planc.* 33, 82: voluptati pluribus quam praesidio. *Dom.* 26, 68: amiciorem vobis ceterisque civibus quam mihi. *Verr.* I, 40, 103: notiora his quam nobis qui. *Piso*, 31, 78: aliis me inimiciorem quam tibi. *Piso*, 32, 80: sibi amicior quam mihi. *Cael.* 2, 5: Nemini maiores honores quam M. Caelio. *Balb.* 4, 9: plus homini quam deae. *Balb.* 7, 18: gravior L. Cornelio quam multis viris. *Balb.* 23, 54: accusatori maiora praemia quam bellatori. *Prov. Cons.* 8, 18: inimiciorem Gabinio quam Caesari. *Att.* I, 20, 2: rei publicae utilior quam mihi. *Att.* V, 18, 4: cui difficilius est quam ipsi. *Att.* VII, 1, 6: amicior aerariis quam nostro. *Att.* IX, 5, 2: amicior huic quam ipsi Caesari. *Att.* IX, 15, 5: mihi inimici-

orem quam sibi. *Att.* X, 8a, 1 : quibus dignitas carior quam tibi ipsi. *Att.* XII, 37, 3 : tibi maiori curae quam mihi. *Att.* XII, 52, 1 : res tibi notior quam mihi. *Att.* XIII, 23, 3 : mihi maiori offensioni quam delectationi. *Att.* XV, 2, 1 : tibi maiori curae quam mihi. *Att.* XVI, 1, 1 : turpius quam Bruto Juliis? *Att.* XVI, 2, 3 : maiorem Accio quam Antonio gratiam. *Att.* XVI, 6, 3 : tibi maiori curae quam ipsi mihi. *Fam.* I, 5, 4 : maiori illis fraudi quam tibi. *Fam.* II, 6, 5 : plus tibi quam ipsi Miloni. *Fam.* VI, 1, 7 : cui plus quam tibi. *Fam.* VII, 18, 1 : tibi maiori curae quam mihi. *Fam.* X, 33, 2 : mihi maior quam Planco. *Fam.* XII, 17, 1 : tibi propiora quam nobis. *Fam.* XIII, 18, 1 : nostro Attico iucundiores quam mihi. *Quint.* I, 3, 10 : tibi minorem dolorem quam mihi. *Quint.* III, 4, 4 : tibi priores partes quam mihi.

Nepos.

Miltiades, 3, 6 : amicior libertati quam suae dominationi.

Sallust.

Cat. 52, 21 : maior nobis copia quam illis.

To this rule there is but one exception—Plaut. *Aul.* 810. Quis me Athenis nunc magis quisquamst homo, quoi di sunt propitii?

Here we should expect *quam mihi* instead of *me*. It is the second member of a comparison instituted with *cui*. The explanation probably lies in the two following circumstances. (1) The previous sentence reads *Quis mest divitior*? so that *me* may be a mere reminiscence; (2) But far stronger than this is the fact that here we have a rhetorical question and such questions, as will be shown later, almost invariably take the ablative rather than the *quam* construction (Category XVI).

IV.

The comparison is instituted with an accusative:

A.

If the comparative is in an oblique case other than the accusative the rules already given under I, II, III, hold; *i. e.*, we have *quam* followed by the accusative.

Cicero.

Phil. XII, 3, 8: se graviore odio quam senatum. *Fam.* VI, 2, 1: tuas res minori curae quam meas. *Fam.* VI, 3, 4: te maiore in discrimine quam quemvis. *R.* I, 20: quem maioribus de rebus quam me.

B.

When the comparison is effected by a comparative in the accusative case,

(1) If the accusative that institutes the comparison is the subject of an infinitive,

(*a*) *In an affirmative sentence*, it will be followed by *quam* + another accusative. This holds especially when the comparative is formed with the suffix—*ior*, *ius* (for *magis* see Category IX).

Plautus.

Men. 970: Tergum quam gulam, crura quam ventrem oportet potiora esse. *Rud.* 751: probiorem hanc esse quam te.

Cicero.

T. II, 28: maius esse malum mediocrem dolorem quam maximum dedecus. *T.* II, 28: maius videri malum dedecus quam dolorem. *T.* IV, 61: eventus humanos superiores quam suos animos esse. *R.* I, 28: plus egisse Dionysium quam Archimedem. *A.* II, 82: quem maiorem esse quam terram. *A.* II, 116: solem maiorem esse quam terram. *A.* II, 128: solem maiorem esse quam terram. *D.* II, 78: antiquiorem fuisse laudem et gloriam quam regnum. *N.* II, 47: cylindrum et

pyramidem pulchriorem quam sphaeram videri. *F.* I, 10: Latinam linguam locupletiorem esse quam Graecam. *F.* III, 64: cariorem esse patriam quam nosmet ipsos. *F.* IV, 65: Ti. Gracchum patrem beatiorem fuisse quam filium. *F.* V, 96: hanc acutiorem quam ceteras. *L.* I, 52: melius esse aliquid quam virtutem. *Brut.* 41, 151: quem plus studi quam illum adhibuisse. *De Or.* I, 10, 43: plura Aristotelem Theophrastumque quam omnes magistros. *Planc.* 12, 30: inferiorem quam te. *Q. Rosc.* 6, 17: quem meliorem virum quam histrionem esse. *Verr.* III, 3, 6: maiores ullas inimicitias esse contrarias sententias. *Flacc.* 30, 74: te superiorem esse quam Laelium. *Phil.* VIII, 1, 3: gravius tumultum esse quam bellum. *Phil.* XIII, 10, 23: cariorem filium quam C. Caesarem videri. *Vat. Test.* 17, 41: quem unum improbiorem esse quam te. *Att.* IX, 2a, 2: me plus vidisse quam se. *Fam.* IX, 1, 2: teque sapientiorem quam me fuisse. *Fam.* XIV, 7, 2: vos fortiores quam quemquam. *Quint.* I, 1, 11, 33: leniores Graecos quam nostros publicanos. *Quint.* I, 1, 6, 18: quem esse inferiorem quam me. *Quint.* I, 2, 2, 5: quem nobiliorem esse quam civitatem suam. *Quint.* II, 8, 4: meliorem civem esse quam Philoctetem. *De Invent.* II, 36, 108: leviora beneficia quam maleficia. *Planc.* 34, 84: severiorem Nicaeam quam Rhodum (esse).

Sallust.

Cat. 51, 15: omnes cruciatus minores quam facinora.

To this principle there are but four exceptions, viz:

Varro.

L. L. IX, 13: potiorem esse consuetudinem ratione.

Auctor ad Herennium.

III, 5: antiquiorem mortem turpitudine haberi.

Cicero.

N. III, 18: esse aliquid homine melius.

Caesar.

B. C. I, 9, 2: fuisse dignitatem vitaque potiorem.

There are some instances in which the comparative idea is found in an adjective to which the accusative with the infinitive is a predicate.

Plautus.

Asin. 819: me honestiust quam te palam hanc rem facere. *Cist.* 500: te aliquanto facilius quam me meamque rem perire.

Cicero.

Lig. 12, 38: utilius esse arbitrer te ipsum quam me aut quemquam loqui tecum. *Imp. Pomp.* 1, 3: difficilius est exitum quam principium invenire.

b) *In negative sentences*[1] under the same conditions the ablative regularly, tho not invariably, appears in place of *quam* + the accusative. In sentences of nearly the same type we find the two constructions existing side by side. It will be noticed that when we have the ablative, in nearly every case it precedes the comparative, while *quam* and its construction follows.

Plautus.

Aul. 561 f.: Quo quidem agno sat scio magis curionem nusquam esse ullam beluam. *Cas.* 244: Te sene omnium senum neminem esse ignaviorem.

Terence.

Hec. 566: nullam pol credo mulierem me miseriorem vivere. *Eun.* 199: hoc certe scio . . . . . neque meo cordi esse quemquam cariorem hoc Phaedria.

Cicero.

D. I, 59: nihil somnio fieri posse divinius. *D.* I, 79: nihil illo puero clarius, nihil nobilius fore. *D.* II, 66: nihil illo

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[1] In using the term 'negative' here, 'universal negative' (*e.g. numquam, nusquam*) is to be understood. 'Affirmative' in the preceding subsection is so paradoxical as to include negatives like *non, neque*.

clarius, nihil nobilius fore. *D.* II, 69 : negant ullum ostentum hoc tristius accidisse. *N.* I, 24 : ea forma negat ullam esse pulchriorem. *N.* I, 37 : nihil ratione esse divinius. *N.* I, 76 : nec esse humana (forma) ullum pulchriorem. *R.* I, 49 : concordi populo nihil esse immutabilius, nihil firmius. *R.* I, 55 : libertate ne feris quidem quicquam esse dulcius. *R.* I, 56 : nihil esse rege melius. *A.* II, 17 : orationem nullam illustriorem ipsa evidentia reperiri posse. *P.* 21 : nec bono viro meliorem nec temperante temperantiorem nec forte fortiorem posse fieri potest. *T.* II, 14 : peius quicquam videri dedecore flagitio turpitudine? The context shows that the content of the sentence is negative. *O.* III, 117 : nihil isto esse iucundius. *F.* I, 40 : quem hoc statu praestabiliorem. *F.* I, 65 : nihil esse maius amicitia. *L.* II, 7 : cave . . putes Amalthio quicquam esse praeclarius. Here we should be justified in expecting a *quam* because of the presence of the subjunctive *putes*. (See Category XI.) *Brut.* 38, 143 : Crasso nihil fieri potuisse perfectius. *Brut.* 40, 148 : his duobus quidquam fuisse praestantius. *Brut.* 86, 295 : oratione negas fieri quidquam posse dulcius. *De Or.* II, 8, 33 : nihil esse oratore praeclarius. *De Or.* II, 48, 199 : nullam illa causa iustiorem fuisse. *Invent.* II, 48, 143 : legibus antiquius haberi nihil oportere. *Or.* 7, 23 : quo ne Athenas quidem ipsas magis credo fuisse Atticas. This sentence is classified here because in content it is really equal to *quo nihil magis credo fuisse Atticum*. *Sest.* 10, 23 : nihil esse praestantius otiosa vita. *Opt. Gen. Or.* 6, 17 : nihil illo oratore cogitari posse divinius. *Att.* II, 9, 1 : nihil hoc posse iucundius. *Att.* II, 22, 2 : nihil antiquius amicitia nostra fuisse. *Att.* V, 1, 5 : nihil te nec carius esse nec suavius. *Att.* V, 14, 3 : quo mihi nihil esse carius. *Att.* V 21, 12 : nihil impudentius Scaptio, qui. Here we should expect to find quam Scaptius, qui. (See Category VI.) *Att.* IX, 16, 3 : Dolabella tuo nihil scito mihi esse iucundius. *Att.* X, 8a, 1 : neminem esse cariorem te. *Att.* XII, 9 : cetera amabiliora fieri posse villa, litore, prospectu maria. *Att.* XIV, 17a, 4 : libero lectulo neget esse quidquam iucundius, despite the subjunctive (Cate-

gory XI). *Fam.* II, 6, 4: te maioris animi gravitatis habiturum esse neminem. *Fam.* II, 3, 2: te neque cariorem neque iucundiorem esse quemquam. *Fam.* V, 10b: neminem te tui amantiorem habere. *Fam.* V, 13, 2: nihil esse potuisse tuis litteris gratius. *Fam.* VII, 16, 3: neminem te uno peritiorem esse. *Fam.* X, 31, 5: hac legione noli acrius aut pugnacius quidquam putare esse. *Fam.* XVI, 12, 2: nihil esse bello civili miserius.

Sallust.

Jug. 22, 2: neque maius quicquam nec carius auctoritate senati esse. Here the ablative appears despite the fact that it is modified by a genitive of a noun. (See Category VI.)

The accusative with *quam* occurs in the following:

Cicero.

Lael. 91: nullam pestem esse maiorem quam adulationem. *F.* IV, 3: nihil esse melius quam se.

To these will be added several examples that might be placed under the category of nouns modified by genitives. (See Category VI.) If they were transferred from this class, we should have a large majority of instances in favor of the ablative, which theoretically is what one would expect in universal negative sentences. The current in this type of sentence sets very strongly towards the ablative as we shall presently see.

Cicero.

O. III, 34: negat ullam pestem maiorem invasisse quam eorum opinionem. *C.* 39: nullam capitaliorem pestem quam voluptatem corporis. *Verr.* V, 36, 95: nihil esse pulchrius quam Syracusarum moenia.

A couple of instances occur in Cicero where we have the sentence negatived by an ablative of degree (*nihilo*), after which *quam* regularly appears, as will be seen (Category X). *F.* IV, 63: homines sceleribus inquinatos nihilo miseriores esse quam eos. *F.* V, 83: nihilo beatiorem esse Metellum quam Regulum.

From these examples it will be seen that the ablative is the regular construction in this sub-category. There are forty-six instances where it occurs—two others have *quam* for no apparent reason; five can be otherwise explained.

(2) The accusative that institutes the comparison is not the subject of an infinitive but is the simple object of a verb.

(*a*) *In an affirmative sentence* the comparative is, in all writers except Plautus, followed indifferently by *quam* + another accusative, or by an ablative. In this form of expression Plautus is a law unto himself, for in no other author do we find these accusatives followed by *quam* + the nominative with some form of the verb *esse* expressed or understood. This is Plautus's almost unvarying rule. He employs the ablative but once in sentences of this character.

a. *Quam* with the accusative is found as follows:

Plautus.

M. G. 1354: alios fideliores habuisti quam me. *Stich.* 97: aequiust nos potiorem habere quam te?

Afranius.

Thais, 11: maiorem laudem quam laborem invenero. (Ribbeck, vol. II, p. 248, l. 334.)

Cicero.

O. II, 25: fideliorem et barbarum et stigmatiam putaret quam coniugem. *O.* III, 105: quem locupletiorem quaerimus quam principem. *De Opt. Gen. Or.* 26: acutiorem se quam ornatiorem velit.[1] *Ep. ad Brut.* I, 7, 1: neque digniorem nominare potes quam Bibulum. *Fam.* XII, 15, 3: omnes firmiores putarent quam bonos. *Fam.* V, 13, 3: fortiorem me puto quam te ipsum. *Fam.* VIII, 3, 1: dissimulare me certiorem quam se candidatum. *Phil. Frag.* V, 44: vidi Posidonium quam Nicomachum fortiorem.

[1] One of the very few examples in which we find the double comparative, tho many grammars give the rule: 'If the first of two adjectives between which a comparison is drawn is in the comparative degree, the second must also be comparative'. See *Fam.* XII, 15, 3, above.

β. There are as many examples where the ablative appears.

Plautus.

Poen. 1236: hanc canem faciam oleo tranquilliorem.

Lucretius.

IV, 1231: eius habet plus parte aequa.

Cicero.

T. IV, 57: humana omnia inferiora virtute ducat. Here the subjunctive rule, to which reference will be made later (Category XI) is violated. *Dom.* 18, 47: hanc legem scripsit spurciorem lingua sua. *R.* I, 28: omnia humana et inferiora sapientia ducentem. *Ti.* 21: virtute antiquiorem genuit animum. *Balb.* 17, 39: speciem omni sanctiorem ara duxerunt. *Phil.* XIII, 6: haec libertate posteriora ducas, despite the subjunctive (Category XI). *Lael.* 7: humanos casus virtute inferioris putes. *Fam.* VII, 24, 1: hominem pestilentiorem patria sua. *Fam.* X, 34, 4: plura tuo merito debeo. *Fam.* XI, 6, 1: quam habeo tua cariorem. *Att.* VIII, 11 D, 7: ea bello civili leviora ducebam. *Or.* 2, 8: iis picturiis pulchriora.

Caesar.

B. C. I, 8, 3: rei publicae commoda privatis necessitudinibus habuisse potiora. *B. G.* VII, 19, 5: vitam sua salute habeat cariorem.

Sallust.

Jug. 26, 2: omnia potiora fide Jugurthae rebatur. Here the genitive that modifies *fides* does not keep it from appearing in the ablative case (Category VI). *Jug.* 14, 15: morte graviorem vitam exigunt.

It will be noticed that eight out of the fourteen examples placed in this category involve verbs of *considering* or *regarding*.

γ. The examples that appear in Plautus where this accusative occurs are followed by *quam* + a nominative.

Aul. 401: tu istum gallum, si sapis, glabriorem reddes mihi quam volsus ludiust. *Stich.* 109: Facile invenies et priorem et

peius moratam quam illa fuit. The comparative adverb may here be the cause of the appearance of the *quam*. There is also a further consideration that would tend to produce the form we have. Antipho's wife has been dead for some time and in referring to her a past tense would naturally be used. When a difference in tense has to be indicated, of course, *quam* is essential. The sentence then approaches very near the type which we postulated as outside the scope of this discussion. But there is no outside influence to determine the form of the following: *Truc.* 627: istam machaeram longiorem habes quam haec est. As will be seen later, Plautus shows the same peculiarity in negative sentences.

b) *In a negative sentence* the comparative is usually followed by the ablative, unless the accusative which the comparative modifies is *neminem*, when the construction with *quam* is common.

Plautus.

Amph. 279: Neque ego hac nocte longiorem me vidisse. *Pseud.* 938: Neque ego hoc homine quidquam vidi magis malum. *Stich.* 368: quo ego me maiorem non vidisse censeo.

Terence.

Hec. 462: tu nil attulisti plus una hac sententia?

Varro.

R. R. I, 2, 3: ecquam cultiorem Italia?

Cicero.

Lael. 47: qua nihil melius, nihil iucundius. *Lael.* 104: nihil amicitia praestabilius putetis. *C.* 40: nihil mente praestabilius dedisset. *F.* III, 16: quod hoc divinius? *O.* II, 28: si hoc uno quicquam sol vidisset indignius. *O.* III, 44: qua nihil dedit divinius. *R.* I, 16: Quem auctorem locupletiorem Platone laudari . . . ? The rhetorical question is in content equal to a negative statement. (Category XV.) *O.* III, 110: hoc exemplo aut laudabilius aut praestantius (quicquam). *T.* II, 25: quo dedecus maius nullum expecto. *T.* III, 3: nihil praestan-

tius honoribus, imperius populari gloria iudicaverunt. *T.* V, 64 : qua taetrius miserius detestabilius excogitare nihil. *R.* I, 60 : nihil isto animo, nihil animato homine miserius ducerem. *N.* II, 160 : qua pecude nihil genuit natura fecundius. *D.* I, 122 : quo quem auctorem meliorem quaerimus? *D.* II, 116 : Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio? These two sentences are in content like the other instances included in this category. In the last one, for example, the answer would be *nulla causa est cur.* *Verr.* IV, 43, 94 : quo non facile dixerim quicquam me vidisse pulchrius. *Or.* 2, 8 : quibus nihil perfectius videmus. *Sex. Rosc.* 12, 33 : quo nihil vidit indignius. *Phil.* III, 12, 31 : quo neminem sui similiorem. *Phil.* XIV, 10, 27 : qua nullius pulchriorem speciem imperatoris accepimus. *Fam.* V, 5, 3 : hoc mihi nihil gratius facere potes. This same sentence occurs also in *Fam.* VI, 9, 2 ; XII, 23, 4 ; XII, 29, 4 ; XIII, 44 ; XIII, 66, 2 ; XIII, 74 ; XIII, 79 ; XVI, 22, 2 ; *Att.* II, 1, 12. *Fam.* X, 35, 1 : nihil antiquius communi salute ac libertate iudicarim. *Fam.* XI, 27, 4 : Quem te amiciorem iudicaverunt. *Att.* I, 12, 1 : nihil illa impudentius astutius lentius vidi. *Att.* XII, 29, 2 : nihil reperio isto loco aptius. *Att.* XV, 21, 1 : Ecquem tu illo certiorem nebulonem? *Ad Quint.* I, 1, 15, 43 : nihil amplius desiderarem hoc statu, qui. *Ad Brut.* I, 15, 9 : nihil hoc bello sensisse prudentius.

Nepos.

Atticus, 15, 2 : qua nihil habebat carius.

Tho not expressly universal negatives, the thought that pervades at least two examples is such as to bring them under this category, viz :

Plautus.

M. G. 21 : Periuriorem hoc hominem si quis viderit.

Cicero.

O. III, 26 : errat in eo, quod ullum aut corporis aut fortunae vitium, vitiis animi gravius existimarunt.

There are three instances where the Plautine peculiarity of following the comparatives with *quam* + a nominative is manifested.

M. G. 803 : non potuit reperire lepidiores duas ad hanc rem quam ego. *Pseud.* 1017 : Peiorem ego hominem magisque vorsute malum numquam edepol quemquam vidi quam hic est Simia. *Stich.* 343 : Verum ex multis nequiorem nullam quam hic est.

The negative sentences that show the accusative by exception are :

Plautus.

Bacch. 256 : Scelestiorem nullum inluxere alterum. Quamve Archidemidem ? Quam, inquam, Archidemidem. *Most.* 607 : neque ego taetriorem beluam vidisse me umquam quemquam quam te censeo.

Terence.

Hec. 750 : si aliud scirem sanctius quam iusiurandum.

Cicero.

T. II, 46 : nihil habet praestantius quam honestatem quam laudem quam dignitatem quam decus. *Quinct.* 3, 11 : natura nihil melius quam vocem dedisset, due perhaps to the presence of the subjunctive (Category XI). *Ad Brut.* II, 5, 6 : disciplinam meliorem reperiet nullam quam contemplationem atque imitationem tui. Here the *quam* is no doubt due to the genitive of the pronoun modifying the second element of the comparison (Category VI, B).

Sallust.

Cat. 47, 1 : nihil amplius scire quam legatos.

The examples containing *neminem* are so consistent that it has been thought advisable to class them by themselves.

Plautus.

Cas. 520 : miseriorem quam te vidi neminem. *Merc.* 141 : Hominem ego iracundiorem quam te novi neminem. Ut ego maledictiorem quam te novi neminem. *Pers.* 209 : puerum peiorem quam te novi neminem.

Terence.

Phorm. 591 : Ego hominem callidiorem vidi neminem quam Phormionem.

This is the first instance where *quam* + the accusative does not immediately precede the verb. The order in all the Plautus quotations is identical. The two examples that follow exhibit a still different order :

Cicero.

Fam. IX, 14, 6: neminem habeo clariorem quam te ipsum. This sentence is repeated in Att. XIV, 17a, 6.

Against these eight instances where *quam* + the accusative is found with *neminem*, there are two where the ablative occurs.

Cicero.

Fam. III, 5, 1 : quo hominem neminem potuisti nec mihi amiciorem nec aptiorem prudentioremve mittere. *Phil.* XI, 5, 12 : quo neminem veterani peius oderunt. Here the ablative occurs even after an adverb (Category XXI).

V.

The comparison is instituted with an ablative ; *quam* and the ablative follows.

Plautus.

Truc. 948 : Meliust te minis certare mecum quam minaciis.

Terence.

Adel. 57 : Pudore et libertate liberos retinere satius esse credo quam metu.

Varro.

R. R. I, 17, 2 : utilius mercenariis colere quam servis.

Cicero.

Fam. VI, 6, 13: Minore desiderio perdita republica carere quam bona. *Fam.* IX, 18, 4 : satius crudelitate quam fame. *Att.* XIV, 17, 6 : minore periculo, vivo tyranno quam mortuo. *Scaur.* 3, 3 : verbis ornatiora quam rebus. *Phil.* VIII, 1, 1 : oratione quam sententia lenior. *Mil.* 13, 34 : suffragatore meliore quam Clodio. *Sull.* 32, 90 : vivendo fructum maiorem

quam audiendo. *R.* III, frag. 4: vitiis quam nomine ipso deformior. *O.* I, 13: maiora studia gerentibus quam quietis. *O.* II, 16: plures impetu quam omni reliqua calamitate. *N.* I, 120: patria Democriti quam Democrito digniora. *D.* II, 87: nusquam se fortunatiorem quam Praeneste. Here a locative forms the second part of the comparison that is instituted with an adverb of place, *nusquam*. *De Or.* II, 42, 178: Plura odio quam veritate. *Part. Or.* 27, 97: sententiis ornatior quam verbis. *F.* I, 2: iustioribus utamur illis quam his. *F.* II, 88: infinito tempore voluptatem maiorem quam finito. *F.* II, 108: animo maiores quam corpore. *Phil. Frag.* VI, 14: maiora re quam fama.

Auctor ad Herennium.

II, 36: verius temeritate quam fortuna.

Sallust.

Jug. 16, 5: specie quam usu potiorem. *Jug.* 44, 1: lingua quam manu promptior. *Jug.* 99, 3: pluresque eo proelio quam omnibus superioribus. *Or. Pomp. ad Sen.*, 4: maiore studio quam consilio.

Nepos.

Hamilcar 2, 4: plures fame quam ferro.

The reason for the use of *quam* in all the foregoing instances with the oblique cases (pp. 6–25) is the desire to avoid ambiguity. Especially is this true with the ablatives. If we had such a sentence as *utor vestibus pretiosioribus cibis* we should be at a loss to know what construction to put upon it. Would it be *quam cibi sunt* or *quam Gaius utitur*, with *cibis* as a second ablative parallel to *vestibus*? Perspicuity is one of the most patent of all the characteristics of Latin style.[1]

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[1] See Haase, Vorlesungen über lateinische Sprachwissenschaft, II, p. 182 f.

VI.

One or other of the nouns that form the terms of the comparison is modified: we then find *quam* with the same case as precedes.

A.

The modifier is a clause. Here will be classed several examples that might have been introduced under previous categories; they are more appropriately placed here I believe.

Plautus.

Rud. 618: impiorum potior sit pollentia quam innocentium, qui. *Men.* 192: superior quam quisquam, qui . . . *Merc.* 446: senex insanior quam ille adulescens, qui . . . *Poen.* 586: doctiores qui . . . quam hi sunt, qui . . . *Poen.* 1290: atrior quam Aegyptini, qui . . . . *Pseud.* 281: facilius quam illud, quod . . *Pseud.* 792: peiorem coquom quam hunc, quem . . *Trin.* 346: pluris quam id, quod . . *Trin.* 199: Nil stultius neque stolidius neque mendaciloquius neque argutum magis neque confidentiloquius neque peiiurius quam urbani adsidui cives, quos . . .

Terence.

Adel. 29: ea satius est . . . quam illa, quae . .

Varro.

R. R. I, 6, 6: locus is melior quam is, qui . . . *R. R.* I, 17, 4: aetate maiore quam operarios, quos. *R. R.* I, 38, 2: minoris quam ii, quibus. *R. R.* II, 2, 2: melior aetas quam ea, quam. *L. L.* V, 158: id antiquius quam aedis quae.

Cicero.

Att. VIII, 2, 4: locupletior auctor quam Socrates, qui. *Att.* XI, 15, 2: faciliora quam peccati dolor, qui. *Att.* XII, 18, 1: nec quidquam tolerabilius quam solitudinem, quam. *Att.* XIII, 28, 2: nonnulla meliora quam ea quae. *Att.* XIII, 29, 2: nihil aptius quam lucus, quem. *Fam.* III, 9, 2: plures quam

ceteri, quos. *Fam.* III, 10, 9 : quid utilius, quid aptius quam hominis coniunctio, cuius. *Fam.* III, 13, 1 : haec ampliora quam illa ipsa, propter quae. *Fam.* V, 21, 1 : solitudinem iucundiorem quam sermones eorum, qui. *Fam.* VIII, 15, 1 : hominem ineptiorem quam Pompeium, qui. *Fam.* XIV, 3, 1 : miserior quam tu, quae. *Fam.* XV, 6, 1 : nihil laudabilius quam oratio quae. *Quint.* III, 6, 2 : inferiores quam illorum aetas, qui. *Ep. ad Brut.* I, 3, 3 : digniores quam eos cives, qui. *Invent.* II, 25, 75 : honestius, utilius, magis necessarium illud quam illud quod. *Or.* 26, 91 : uberius aliud quam hoc humile, de quo ; summissius quam illud de quo. *Or.* 31, 112 : quam nos, qui . . . , notiora. *Or.* 43, 146 : plus quam ea, de quibus . . *Or.* 71, 237 : quidquam firmius quam id quodcumque. *R.* I, 28 : divitiorem quemquam quam eum, qui. *R.* I, 28 : potentiorem quam illum, qui. *R.* I, 51 : deformior species quam illa in qua. *R.* I, Frag. 2 : beneficia plura quam is, qui. *R.* I, Frag. 2 : antiquior parens quam is qui. *De Or.* I, 37, 169 : Quid turpius quam eum, qui . . *De Or.* II, 53, 212 : temperatior oratio quam illa in qua. *P.* 3 : audacius quam ille ipse, de quo. *N.* I, 78 : pulchriorem me quam ille, qui. *N.* II, 21 : omnia meliora quam ea, quae. *N.* II, 46 : id melius quam id, quod. *N.* II, 87 : meliora ea quam illa quae. *N.* III, 13 : certiora quam illa, quae. *D.* II, 51 : insipientior quam illi ipsi, qui. *O.* I, 41 : nulla capitalior quam eorum qui. *O.* I, 57 : nulla gravior, nulla carior quam ea, quae. *O.* II, 46 : res gratiores quam illae, quas. *O.* II, 79 : plures ii quam illi, quibus. *Phil.* V, 2, 3 : Neminem aequiorem quam me, cui. *Phil.* XI, 4, 8 : Miserior quam ille, quem. *T.* I, 32 : Melior natura quam eorum, qui. *Ti.* 40 : maius vinculum quam illa quibus. *T.* I, 42 : ardentior animus quam est hic aer, quem. *T.* III, 73 : viliores quam plerique, qui. *T.* V, 56 : beatior ille quam is, qui. *L.* I, 14 : humiliora quam illa, quae. *L.* I, 28 : haec maiora quam ipsa illa quorum. *Lael.* 4 : aptior persona quam eius, qui. *A.* II, 3 : maiorem ducem quam quemquam eorum, qui. *A.* II, 95 : quod odiosius quam illa, quam. *F.* I, 45 : quae aptior

quam illa, qua . . . *F.* II, 55 : verisimilius hunc mentiri quam illum qui. *F.* II, 108 : gratulator laetior sit quam is, cui. *Mil.* 37, 101 : dignior locus quam hic, qui. *Verr.* I, 15, 39 : occultiores insidiae quam eae, quae. *Verr.* I, 21, 57 : maior iucunditas quam ista voluptas, quae. *Verr.* I, 46, 118 : digniores homines quam nos, qui. *Marc.* 2, 4 : laudem ampliorem quam eam quam. *Dom.* 5, 10 : Quae causa maior quam fames esse potuit, quam seditio quam consilia tua tuorumque qui? This is a rhetorical question (see Category XVI), so that we should expect the ablative; but the speaker is carried along so rapidly in his denunciation of *consilia tua* that he allows the clause modifying that to influence his whole construction. *Brut.* 18, 72 : minor is, qui . . . , quam ii, qui. *Brut.* 35, 132 : liber notior quam illi tres de quibus. *Brut.* 73, 255 : plus dignitatis quam illi, qui. *Prov. Cons.* 6, 14 : amicos prudentiores quam Gabinius cuius. *Harus.* 18, 39 : graviores iras quam illos, qui. *Harus.* 26, 55 : quae occultiora quam eius, qui. *Lig.* 11, 31 : beatiores illi quam tu ipse, qui. *Invent.* I, 44, 82 : difficilius et maius quam id, quod. *Leg. Agr.* I, 1, 3 : inertiorem consulem quam viros, qui. *Leg. Agr.* III, 2, 9 : commodiore condicione quam illa, quae. *Sex. Rosc.* 5, 14 : indigniora quam haec quae. *Font.* 18, 40 : meliore fortuna Fonteius quam ille de quibus. *Caec.* 18, 58 : graviorem iudicem quam te ipsum, cui.

Auctor ad Herennium.

IV, 59 : celerior est quam ille, qui : melior imperator quam ille, qui.

Caesar.

B. G. I, 52, 7 : expeditior quam ii, qui . . . . .

Nepos.

Epam. 2, 1 : minore gloria quam Damon aut Lamprus, quorum.

Exceptions to this rule occur as follows :

Cicero.

Att. XVI, 16A, 7 : nemo amicior nec iucundior nec carior Attico cuius. *De Or.* II, 37, 154 : clariores, graviores, politiores P. Africano, C. Laelio, L. Furio, qui. *Fam.* X, 26, 3 :

ulla est praetura vel officio, quod vel gloria, quam dulcior? *Dom.* 30, 80: Quid te audacius, qui? *Dom.* 48, 125: quid te impurius, qui? *Sest.* 68, 142: Quis Carthaginiensium pluris fuit Hannibale, qui . . . ? The first two are drawn into the ablative by the strength of the universal negative (see Category XV). The other four are influenced by the virtual universal negative force inherent in the rhetorical question.

One exception apparently admits of no explanation, viz:

Caesar.

B. G. VI, 26, 1: cornu exsistit excelsius magisque directum his, quae. The presence of *magis* with *directum* would also lead us to expect *quam* with the nominative here, (see Category IX).

B.

One or other of the elements of the comparison is modified by the genitive of a noun—more rarely of a pronoun; *quam* follows. The instances where the genitive modifies the *second* element will be given first.

Plautus.

Bacch. 651: Nequius nil est quam egens consili servos.

Lucretius.

IV, 180: est cycni melior canor, ille gruum quam clamor in aetheriis dispersus nubibus austri.

Cicero.

Dom. 41, 109: Quid est sanctius, quid omni religione munitius quam domus unius cuiusque civium? *Rab.* 3, 8: cariorem sororis maritum quam sororis filium fuisse. In this and the Lucretius passage above there is a genitive modifying each member of the comparison: such an occurrence is frequent. *Verr.* I, 27, 69: gravius nomen legationis quam iniuria legati. *Verr.* II, 38, 95: omnia aequiora et placabiliora quam animum praetoris. *Phil.* IX, 5, 12: monumentum clarius quam effigiem morum suorum. *N.* II, 103: luna maior quam dimidia pars terrae. *D.* I, 36: aequius esse se oppetere mortem quam P. Africani filiam. *Att.* XIII, 6, 2: quod honestius quam soli-

tudinem Catonis. *Fam.* II, 8, 2: tu plus posses quam quivis nostrum. *Fam.* IX, 15, 2: sed saliores quam illi Atticorum. *De Or.* I, 45, 199: honestius perfugium quam iuris interpretatio. *Part. Or.* 32, 112: poena levior quam facti praemium. *Part. Or.* 32, 112: facinoris voluptas maior quam damnationis dolor. *Planc.* 2, 5: amicitiae certius vinculum quam consensus et societas consiliorum voluntatum.

Auctor ad Herennium.

IV, 41: atrocior suspicio quam explanatio facti.

Nepos.

Phocion, 1, 1: multo eius notior integritas vitae quam rei militaris labor.

There are two exceptions to the principles stated in this subsection, viz:

Cicero.

Fam. XII, 13, 1: tua toga omnium armis felicior. *Cael.* 27, 64: res multorum oculis esset testatior, this one, too, despite the subjunctive (see Category XI).

I now give the instances where the *first* element of the comparison is modified by a genitive:

Plautus.

Poen. 1313: plenior albi ulpicique quam Romani remiges.

Cicero.

D. II, 23: ignoratio malorum utilior quam scientia. *Att.* VIII, 1, 3: quorum nemo stultior quam L. Domitius nec inconstantior quam Ap. Claudius. *Div. Caec.* 19, 61: Nullam neque iustiorem neque graviorem causam necessitudinis quam coniunctionem sortis, quam provinciae, quam officii, quam publici muneris societatem. *Phil.* VIII, 4, 12: causa iustior belli gerendi quam servitutis depulsio. *Balb.* 5, 11: patriae salus dulcior quam conspectus.

C.

One or other of the terms of comparison is modified by an adjective or adjective phrase. This principle is far more likely to show exceptions than any of those thus far set up. Nearly all these exceptions, however, will be placed under other categories, to which we must look for an explanation of them.

Plautus.

Pseud. 153: vostrum durius tergum quam terginum hoc meum.

Cicero.

Att. XII, 2, 1: Gratior celeritas tua quam ipsa res. *Att.* XV, 9, 1: hoc melius quam illa περσικὴ porticus. The presence of the Greek adjective here precludes the possibility of an ablative. *N.* II, 32: mundus melior quam ulla natura. *Or.* 26, 91: plenius quam hoc enucleatum, quam illud ornatum copiosumque summissius.

One exception occurs that is due to no apparent cause. The first element is modified by a prepositional phrase that is equivalent to an attributive adjective; an ablative follows.

Cicero.

Phil. II, 15, 37: pax cum civibus bello civili utilior.

VII.

The comparative adjective is modified by a noun in the dative case; *quam* follows with the same case as precedes.

Cicero.

Att. VIII, 11 D, 8: amicior C. Caesari quam illi; amiciores rei publicae quam ego. *Phil.* X, 8, 16: amicior causae quam filius.

Sallust.

Jug. 50, 6: opportunior fugae collis quam campi.

VIII.

The comparison is instituted:

A.

With a noun modified by an adjective, or pronoun and is followed in the second member by an adjective agreeing with the noun understood. The *quam*-construction is used.

Plautus.

Most. 657: Nullum genus est hominum taetrius nec minus bono cum iure quam danisticum. *Rud.* 239: minor pars meast quam tua. *Trin.* 388: Gravius tuum unum verbum quam centum mea.

Cato.

Agr. 105: hoc vinum deterius quam Coum.

Terence.

Heaut. 354: mea res minor quam tua.

Varro.

R. R. I, 2, 4: haec temperatior pars quam interior. *R. R.* I, 2, 4: salubrior pars septentrionalis quam meridiana. *R. R.* II, 3, 1: novella quam vetus utilior. *R. R.* II, 11, 4: melius leporinum et haedinum quam agninum. *R. R.* II, 11, 6: melior fossilis quam marinus. *R. R.* III, 2, 3: frugalior ac melior quam tua illa perpolita.

Cicero.

Fam. IV, 4, 2: melior tua quam nostra condicio. *Flacc.* 30, 74: honestior civitas Pergamena quam Smyrnaea. *Sull.* 29, 81: inveterata quam recens gravior. *Phil.* V, 17, 48: quae aetas minor quam consularis. *Or.* 71, 237: hoc meum verius quam tuum. *De Or.* III, 25, 98: molliores et delicatiores flectiones et falsae voculae quam certae et severae. *N.* I, 66: vera an falsa (oracula) nescio, sed veri tamen similiora quam vestra. *C.* 60: extrema aetas beatior quam media. *O.* I, 74: res urbanae maiores clarioresque quam bellicae. *O.* I, 74: res bellicas maiores quam urbanas. *O.* II, 24: acriores morsus intermissae

libertatis quam retentae. *F.* III, 47 : bonum meliorem longum quam brevem. *Top.* 10, 45 ; ea oratoria magis quam vestra. *Top.* 18, 70 : efficiens causa gravior quam non efficiens.

B.

The comparison is instituted with an adjective ; *quam* with another adjective follows :

Plautus.

Capt. 45 : plus insciens quam prudens boni. *Most.* 289 : mulier nuda quam purpurata pulcrior. *Most.* 1115 : elixus quam assus suavior. *Trin.* 904 : apsens quam praesens longior.

Terence.

Hec. 879 : plus boni feci imprudens quam sciens.

Cicero.

Fam. VI, 6, 10 : Pompeius animatus melius quam paratus. *Or.* 68, 228 : maiorem apta vim quam soluta. *T.* I, 86 : plures fortunati quam infelices.

Nepos.

Alcib. 3, 4 : et potentior et maior quam privatus.

IX.

Adjectives compared with *magis* are followed not by an ablative but by *quam*, even though they are correlated with an adjective regularly compared in *-ior -ius*. The same case follows the *quam* as precedes it, as in each of the categories already cited. When this case is the nominative, the verb *esse* is sometimes present, sometimes not.

Plautus.

Aul. 422 : sum mollior magis quam ullus cinaedus. *Most.* 1162 : orator magis impetrabilis quam tu. *Truc.* 216 ; magis consularis hic amicust, quam auxiliarius.

Cicero.

Harus. 12, 25: magis inquinatum, deformatum, perversum quam omne servitium.

The *quam* construction here occurs despite the effect of a rhetorical question. (See Category XVI.)

Absolute negatives cause the only exceptions, *e. g.*

Cicero.

O. I, 47: nullum officium referenda gratia magis necessarium. Other apparent exceptions will be found in their proper places with negatives (See Category XV).

There are three instances where some form of *esse* appears with the second term of the comparison—all from **Plautus**:

Cist. 653: Nullam magis auun excruciabilem quam illaec est. *Poen.* 276: mage immortalis quam ego siem. *Rud.* 227: magis solae terrae solae sunt quem haec sunt loca atque hae regiones.

X.

When the comparative adjective is modified by an ablative of degree of difference, *e. g.*, *multo*, *nihilo*, or words of a similar character, the ablative of comparison is never used.

Plautus.

Cas. 10: multo nequiores quam nummi novi. *Pseud.* 328: hic multo potior Juppiter quam Juppiter. *Rud.* 521: multo tanto miserior quam tu. *Rud.* 1305: una littera plus quam medicus.

Terence.

Adel. 705: melior multo quam ego.

Varro.

R. R. III, 6, 1: aliquanto pauciores mares quam feminae.

Lucretius.

III, 426: multo minoribus esse principiis factam quam liquidus umor aquai aut nebula aut fumus. IV, 849: multo anti-

quius quam lecti mollia strata. V, 111 : multo certa ratione magis quam Pythia. V, 628 : inferior multo quam fervida signa. V, 632 : flaccidiore quanto turbine inferior quam sol .

Cicero.

Att. I, 16, 4 : res multo honorificentior quam illa. *Att.* I, 19, 1 : multo crebrior quam tu. *Att.* II, 12, 4 : civis paullo melior quam isti nostri ἀδικαίαρχοι. The impossibility of putting the Greek noun in the ablative would necessitate a *quam* here, even if *paullo* were not present. *Att.* V, 20, 3 : paullo melior quam aut tu aut ego. *Ad Brut.* I, 15, 8 : paullo plures malevolos quam gratos. *Fam.* IV, 14, 3 : nihilo meliores res domesticas quam rem publicam. *Fam.* V, 7, 3 : me multo minorem quam Laelium. *Fam.* IX, 20, 3 : paullo sum quam ipsi doctior. *Fam.* XII, 2, 1 : multoque nequior quam ille ipse. *T.* V, 115 : nihilo ipse Cyclops quam aries ille prudentior. *F.* II, 88 : nihilo beatior Juppiter quam Epicurus. *F.* IV, 23 : nihilo plus quam tu. *O.* III, 35 : omni pondere gravior quam reliqua omnia. *N.* II, 30 : multo aptior quam hic noster calor. *N.* II, 92 : sol multis partibus maior atque amplior quam terra universa. *L.* II, 18 : Paullo antiquiora quam hic sermo est. *C.* 67 : aetas illa multo plures quam nostra casus mortis. *A.* II, 43 : nihilo magis vera illa quam falsa. *Piso*, 17, 40 : paulo quam ille demissior. *Sex. Rosc.* 2 : tanto officiosior quam ceteri. *Verr.* (*Act. Pr.*) 13, 37 : hoc paulo amplius quam privatus. *Verr.* I, 27, 70 : multo scelestior et nequior quam ille Hadrianus. *Verr.* III, 93, 214 : Remissior aliquanto aestimatio quam annona. *Verr.* IV, 31, 70 : multo acrior quam ego sum. *Verr.* IV, 55, 123 : quanto taetrior hic tyrannus quam quisquam. *Mur.* 9, 22 : multo plus adferat dignitatis quam gloria. *Mur.* 28, 58 : multo magis auctoritatem quam criminationem. *De Or.* I, 3, 11 : multo pauciores oratores quam poetae boni. *Brut.* 21, 83 : multo vetustior et horridior ille quam Scipio. *Brut.* 43, 161 : Triennio minor quam Antonius. *Brut.* 49, 182 : inferiores paullo quam Iulius. *Brut.* 68, 240 : biennio quam nos maior.

Caesar.

B. G. V, 13, 2 : dimidio minor quam Britannia.

Sallust.

Jug. 58, 3 : locum paulo quam alii editiorem.

There is, at least, one instance where we find not *multo* but *multum* to express a relation almost identical with that expressed by the ablative of degree of difference. It is found in Cicero.

De Or. III, 24, 92 : multum maius quam illud vulgare et forense.

There are but three exceptions to this category.

Cicero.

Att. IX, 2a, 1 : quanto et honos hic illo amplior et ipse robustior. *Quint.* II, 3, 4 : multo superiores ipsius copiis, where beside the influence of *multo* we have the genitive *ipsius* modifying *copiis*, the second element in the comparison (category *VI*, B.) *R.* IV, 1 : quanto praestabilior animus corpore.

There are a few instances where *quam* is used because of the presence in the sentence of an ablative of a kind other than the ablative of 'degree of difference'. If the ablative of comparison were employed, it would lead to unnecessary confusion : the *quam* avoids 'the concurrence of two ablatives in different meanings'.[1]

Lucretius.

III, 1026 : melior multis quam tu.

Varro.

R. R. II, 8, 6 : hinnus minor quam mulus corpore.

Cicero.

Att. X, 14, 2 : nescio quomodo imbecillior medicina quam morbus. *Brut.* 70, 246 : minor natu quam nos. *T.* I, 3 : maior natu quam Plautus et Naevius.

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[1] Fischer, l. c., obs. 15. A.

XI.

Cicero exhibits an individual peculiarity in using *quam* in clauses where the verb, for any reason whatever, appears in the subjunctive mood. One general exception is to be noted: if the subjunctive occurs in a universal negative sentence (whether of the nominative or accusative type), the ablative is commonly used, though there seems to be enough power inherent in the subjunctive to draw even some of these to a *quam*-construction. There are but three of the negative class in which we find *quam*, against twenty-five showing an ablative. It will be seen, then, that this category especially appears in affirmative sentences.

O. I, 89: ne maior poena quam culpa sit. *O.* I, 42: ne maior benignitas sit quam facultates. *O.* I, 44: ne benignitas maior esset quam facultates. *L.* II, 45: ne operosius quam mulieris opus menstruum. Here the *quam*-construction may be due to the genitive *mulieris* modifying *opus* in the second term of the comparison, (Category VI, B). *R.* I, 38: ut sit illustrior illa ipsa res quam oratio mea. *C.* 72: ut animosior senectus sit quam adulescentia. *Brut.* 42, 155: ne inferior esset quam Scaevola. *Fam.* VII, 25, 2: Cave putes quidquam melius quam epistolae tuae partem. Here also the *quam*-construction may be attributed partly to the genitive (see Category VI, B). The two influences together seem strong enough to balance the universal negative *ne quidquam*, which would usually demand an ablative (Category XV), and an ablative under similar circumstances is actually found in one case, viz: *De Or.* III, 9, 32: ut nihil eo possit esse praestantius. This constitutes the sole exception to the principle of the category in *ut* and *ne*-clauses.

Further examples are: *Fam.* X, 12, 1: Cave putes ullas umquam litteras gratiores quam tuas esse recitatas. *F.* II, 105: ut proverbia veriora sint quam dogmata. *N.* I, 77: ut nihil pulchrius quam hominem putaret. *Planc.* 6, 10: ut fueris dignior quam Plancius. *Phil.* II, 1, 1: ut audacior quam Catilina, furiosior quam Clodius viderere. Plautus shows an instance

where the same cause produces a *quam*, viz : *Pers.* 237 : tu ut sis prior quam ego siem.

All the above examples contain either *ut* or *ne* as an introductory element. In other types of the subjunctive we find illustrations of our principle in *Varro*, *L. L.* VI, 35 : qui sint obscuriora quam alia. If we except one sentence from Cato (*Agr.* I, 1), the construction in which might just as well be attributed to other causes, all the remaining examples come from Cicero. The Cato passage reads : quanto peiorem civem existimarent faeneratorem quam furem. The accusative here would allow *quam* (Category IV, 2a.) ; the *quanto* would demand it (Category X).

Cicero.

O. I, 116 : qui inferior fuisset quam pater. *Phil.* XIV, 12, 32 : si esset longior quam haec vita. *Piso*, 1, 3 : nequior quam Gabinius exstitisses. *Piso*, 14, 33 : fuga quam provincia esset optatior. *Brut.* 82, 283 : qui cum esset eruditior quam Curio. *De Or.* I, 21, 95 : si quis pluraque quam hic audierit. *Att.* XIV, 20, 3 : quemquam meliorem quam se arbitraretur. *Fam.* I, 8, 6 : carior sit quam meae res omnes. *Fam.* II, 7, 2 : melius consilium dare possit quam tu. *Fam.* XV, 20, 2 : tu frequentior esse debeas quam nos. *D.* II, 10 : sol maiorne quam terra sit? *T.* III, 11 : maius esse videatur quam insania.

There are a few exceptions to this tendency to be found in Cicero : *O.* I, 82 : callida consilia quietis splendidiora et maiora videantur. *F.* I, 70 : quod coniunctione tali sit aptius. *Fam.* I, 9, 1 : nomen levius meritis erga me tuis esse videatur. *Fam.* XII, 30, 7 : persuadeas non esse meam dignitatem tua cariorem. This occurs in an accusative sentence (Category IV, 1a).

XII.

Publilius Syrus gives us a few examples of an infinitive standing as the real subject of the verb and a comparative adjective as predicate modifier of the infinitive. The comparative adjective is followed by *quam*. No other author furnishes an instance :

477 : obiurgari gravius est quam calamitas. 493 : Plus est quam poena sinere miserum vivere. 501 : plus est quam poena iniuriae succumbere.

XIII.

The genitive of price is expressed by a comparative ; *quam* follows :

Plautus.

Asin. 435 : pluris quam illest. *Bacch.* 630 : pluris pretist quam ego sum. *Most.* 883 : minoris pendo tergum quam meum. *Truc.* 489 : Pluris oculatus testis quam auriti decem.

Naevius.

Agitatoria, Frag. III : pluris feci libertatum quam pecuniam. (Ribbeck, II, 7.)

Varro.

R. R. I, 13, 6 : villae rusticae maioris preti quam urbanae. *R. R.* I, 22, 4 : vetera quam nova, et eadem alio tempore quam alio pluris. *R. R.* I, 38, 2 : minoris quam ii, qui.

Cicero.

Verr. III, 16, 40 : pluris quam ceteri. *Verr.* III, 16, 40 : pluris quam ceteros. *Verr.* III, 33, 77 : pluris quam superiore anno. *Verr.* III, 50, 119 : pluris Verrem quam hominem, cui. *Verr.* III, 63, 147 : pluris quam te. *Or.* 67, 224 : domum pluris quam te aestimasti. *Scaur.* 22, 45, *n* : pluris quam te. *Planc.* 20, 50 : gravitas pluris quam aedilitas. *Prov. Cons.* 5, 12 : se pluris quam collegam. *Sex. Rosc.* 16, 46 : minoris Eutychum quam Chaerestratum. *Phil.* VI, 4, 10 : pluris quam Trebellius, pluris quam Plancus. *Pet. Con.* 3, 11 : omnia pluris quam nobilitas. *F.* III, 23 : pluris eum, cui . . . . quam illum, a quo. *O.* III, 51 : pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris. *N.* II, 32 : minoris quam nosmet ipsi sumus. *N.* II, 32 : pluris quam mundum. *N.* II, 32 : pluris quam partem aliquam universi. *N.* III, 26 : pluris quam mundum. *C.* 61 : ea pluris quam omnes adulescentiae voluptates. *Att.* III, 10, 2 : pluris quam me ipsum.

Att. V, 20, 6 : pluris est quam omnia. *Att.* VII, 1, 3 : quem-quam pluris facere quam me. *Att.* VII, 3, 8 : pluris ea quam omnem pecuniam. *Att.* XII, 21, 5 : te pluris quam illos. *Att.* XII, 28, 2 : conscientia pluris quam sermo. *Att.* XVI, 5, 2 : quod pluris est quam omnia. *Fam.* I, 9, 15 : pluris deam quam sorores. *Fam.* VII, 10, 4 : congressio pluris quam hostes. *Fam.* VII, 11, 2 : collocutio nostra pluris quam Samarobrivae. *Fam.* XI, 3, 4 : pluris libertatem quam amicitiam.

Sallust.

Jug. 32, 5 : quam minoris quam publicam. *Jug.* 85, 39 : pluris preti coquum quam villicum. *Jug.* 85, 2 : pluris respublica quam consulatus aut praetura. *Cat.* 52, 5 : tabulas pluris quam rempublicam.

Cornelius Nepos.

Epaminondas, 10, 4 : unum hominem pluris quam civitatem. *Cato*, 1, 4 : quod minoris quam quemlibet. *Datames*, 5, 2 : unum pluris quam se.

There is but one exception to this class, and that exception is capable of explanation.

Cicero.

Sest. 68, 142 : Quis Carthaginiensium pluris fuit Hannibale, consilio, virtute, rebus gestis, qui . . ?

There are causes enough here, one would think, in the genitive modifier of the first term of the comparison (Category VI, B) ; the *qui* clause modifying the second term (Category VI, A) : the other ablatives in the sentence (Category V), to cause the appearance of *quam*, if we are ever justified in expecting it. But this sentence is a rhetorical question and, therefore, the ablative appears. (See Category XVI).

XIV.

The noun or pronoun with which the comparison is instituted is in the nominative, the comparative adjective agrees with it ; *either* the ablative or *quam* follows ; if *quam*, the second term of the comparison is expressed by the nominative.

A.

Quam + nominative.

Ennius.

A. 240 : haec melior navis quam quae stlataria portat.

Plautus.

Most. 43 : neque superior quam erus accumbere. *Poen.* 581 : condoctior sum quam tragoedi aut comici.

Cato.

Orig. Frag. 21 : Antemna veterior est quam Roma.

Varro.

R. R. I, 4, 3 : ager, qui salubrior est quam alii. *R. R.* I, 6, 2 : ea tepidiora quam infima aut summa. *R. R.* II, 5, 9 : utrique plures quam nigri et albi. *R. R.* III, 2, 5 : sumptuosior quam omnes. *L. L.* V, 82 : quod minores quam hi magistri.

Cicero.

Or. 40, 139 : significatio maior quam oratio. *De Or.* II, 60, 245 : iudex brevior quam testis. *Brut.* 82, 285 : floridior quam Hyperides, quam Lysias. *T.* II, 14 : etiamne maius quam dedecus? *T.* II, 28 : etiamne maius quam dedecus. *T.* II, 31 : turpitudo peius quam dolor. *F.* IV, 10 : ars tamen est dux certior quam natura. The form of this sentence is unparalleled ; in no other instance do we find a predicate appositive appearing in comparative sentences as *dux* does here. *F.* IV, 43 : deterior quam ceteri. *F.* IV, 59 : non illi plus tribuunt quam Zeno. *Piso.* 17, 40 : nequior es quam Gabinius. *Piso*, 26, 62 : tu eruditior quam Piso, prudentior quam Cotta, abundantior consilio quam Crassus. *Planc.* 6, 16 : Hic quam ille dignior. *Sull.* 26, 73 : cupidior hic quam ceteri. *Rab.* 12, 32 : senatus diligentior aut inclementior quam vos. *Verr.* III, 82, 190 : facilior existimatio quam reprehensio. *Verr.* IV, 20, 45 : tu dignior Verres quam Calidius? *Fam.* VII, 20, 1 : Velia vilior quam Lupercal. *Att.* III, 19, 2 : spes tenuior quam litterae. *Att.* IV, 15, 6 : maior fuit quam Astyanax. *Att.* IX, 13, 6 : meliores quam nos. *Att.* XI, 6, 1 : quod levius

quam tuum iudicium. *Att.* XII, 43, 2: maior res est quam facultates nostrae.

Sallust.

Cat. 23, 2: non minor vanitas quam audacia. *Cat.* 7, 2: boni quam mali suspectiores.

Auctor ad Herennium.

II, 17, 25: plura aut maiora officia quam maleficia videbuntur.

B.

In the following examples the ablative appears:

Cato.

Agr. 28, 2: arbores crassiores digitis V.

Varro.

R. R. III, 16, 10: agellus maior iugero uno.

Cicero.

P. 3, 26: vita omni gestu moderatior, omni versu aptior. *F.* II, 48: quod voluptatibus iucundius. *N.* II, 16: id homine melius est, (twice). *N.* II, 36: homine deterior. *N.* III, 25: melior homine. *Mil.* 22, 59: morte ipsa tristius. *Phil.* X, 9, 19: quae servitute potior. *Fam.* VI, 6, 7: quae certiora illis. *Fam.* XVI, 16, 2: quae his ipsis commodis potiora. *Att.* X, 4, 4: dignitas posterior sua dominatione et domesticis commodis. *Att.* XI, 18, 1: supplicium levius hac permansione.

Sallust.

Jug. 67, 3: turpis vita integra fama potior. *Hist. Frag.* 26: potiorque libertas quieto servitio.

Catullus.

21, 8: tangam te prior irrumatione. 68 B, 117: amor barathro altior illo.

We are now in a position to criticise a statement made by Landgraf (Reisig, Vorl. über Lat. Sprach. p. 665 footnote) that apart from certain well-defined general categories (*e. g.*, negatives, interrogatives equivalent to a negative, and proverbial phrases) the adjectives *antiquior*, *inferior*, and *posterior*

alone are followed by the ablative. There are sentences enough in this category to refute indisputably any such contention, for we find *altior*, *potior*, *levius*, *deterior*, *crassior*. Further, Landgraf cannot hold that the majority of cases where even these words occur, show the ablative where no cause other than the mere appearance of the adjective can be proposed to account for an ablative, *e. g.*, Cic. *Brut.* 48, 179 : non interior quam magister. But the ablative does appear in Cic. *O.* I, 78 : domesticae fortitudines non inferiores militaribus. This, too, in violation of the rule given in Category VIII, A. With Cic. *De Invent.* I, 43, 80 : antiquior officio pecunia est, compare Cic. *Frag.* V, *Ep. Lib.* III, 27 : antiquior laetitia est quam lucrum.

XV.

We come now to the instances, where we *must* have the ablative. First, sentences in which there is a universal negative, (*nihil*, *nil*, *nemo*, *nullus*, *nec quisquam*, *numquam*) show the ablative, where the comparative adjective agrees with the nominative that constitutes the first term of the comparison. Such sentences are always equivalent to an affirmative superlative. This class is quite generally recognized by grammarians,[1] but they do not, as a rule, accurately limit its scope, commonly making it include all negative sentences. Negatives like *non*, *neque* have no such influence on the construction, unless they are capable of bearing the meaning that *numquam* would have under the same circumstances. By far the larger portion of the examples occur in colloquial Latinity (Plautus and Cicero's Letters). The rule which states that the relative pronoun never has the *quam*-construction is entirely unnecessary, for all the examples for the period under discussion that can be urged in support of this theory fall under the more general statement of our present category.

[1] Fischer alone recognizes that this rule applies only to 'negative absolutes'.

Plautus.

Amph. 1060: nec me miserior feminast. *Asin.* 118: non servos peior hoc quisquam. *Asin.* 543: te nil impudentius. *Asin.* 704: nec te equo magis equos ullus sapiens. This is an exception to the principle stated in Category IX. *Bacch.* 87: istoc inlecebrosius nil. *Bacch.* 394: ingrato homine nil impensiust. *Cas.* 863: Quo senex nequior nullus. *Men.* 614: nil hoc confidentius. *Men.* 631: nil hoc homine audacius. *Merc.* 101: qua mulier alia nullast pulcrior. *Merc.* 335: me miserior nullus. *Merc.* 700: miserior mulier me nec fiet nec fuit. *Pers.* 202: nullus hoc puero peior. *Most.* 1072: hoc nemo doctior. *Pers.* 565: nullus te opulentior. *Pers.* 764: nil hoc magis dulcest. This also is an exception to the *magis* rule of Category IX. *Poen.* 504: tardo amico nil quicquam inaequius. *Poen.* 991: nullus mest Poenus Poenior. *Pseud.* 339: te nemo nequior. *Rud.* 279: neque hoc amplius quicquamst. *Rud.* 281: misericordior nulla mest feminarum. *Rud.* 359: te aleator nullus sapientior. *Rud.* 675: neque est melius morte.

Terence.

Heaut. 55: nec hoc amplius quicquam fuit. *Heaut.* 224: neque me quisquamst miserior. *Heaut.* 263: nemost miserior me. *Eun.* 226: hoc nemo minus ineptus, magis severus, quicquam nec magis continens. *Hec.* 861: te numquam quisquam blandior. *Adel.* 861: Facultate nil melius neque clementia.

Afranius.

Privignus VI: nemo illa carie curiosior, (Ribbeck, II, 233, 250).

Varro.

R. R. III, 7, 4: nihil timidius columba. *R. R.* III, 7, 9: nihil columbis fecundius.

Lucretius.

I, 652: amplius hoc nihil. III, 243: qua neque mobilius quicquam neque tenuius. VI, 972: qua nihil amarius.

Cicero.

Fam. I, 7, 11 : nulla hac praestantior disciplina. *Fam.* II, 10, 1 : nec te iucundius quidquam nec carius. *Fam.* II, 15, 3 : ipsa republica nil carius. *Fam.* III, 8, 9 : qua nil inimicius. *Fam.* III, 13, 2 : qua nihil uberius. *Fam.* IV, 2, 3 : qua nihil utilius. *Fam.* IV, 4, 2 : quo nihil moderatius. *Fam.* IV, 13, 2 : quo nihil acerbius. *Fam.* V, 14, 1 : nihil isto iucundius. *Fam.* V, 19, 1 : quo neque gratius neque honestius quidquam. *Fam.* VI, 4, 3 : quibus nihil festivius. *Fam.* VII, 3, 3 : iis incommodis nihil intolerabilius. *Fam.* VII, 8, 2 : qua melior numquam. *Fam.* VII, 10, 1 : nemo peritior te. *Fam.* VII, 10, 4 : nihil duobus nobis stultius. *Fam.* VII, 21 : nec melior nec amicior P. Silio quisquam. *Fam.* IX, 14, 4 : nihil virtute formosius. *Fam.* IX, 14, 7 : nihil illa sapientius. *Fam.* IX, 15, 1 : nemo te iucundior. *Fam.* X, 20, 3 : quibus nulla maiora. *Fam.* XI, 15, 1 : nihil amabilius officio tuo et diligentia. *Fam.* XI, 16, 2 : nihil familiaritate iucundius. *Fam.* XI, 20, 2 : nihil tua vita iucundius neque carius. *Fam.* XI, 27, 2 : nemo te antiquius. *Fam.* XI, 27, 8 : quo nec gravius quidquam. *Fam.* XII, 4, 1 : populo viro fortius, nihil melius Italiaque universa. *Fam.* XII, 4, 1 : nihil foedius Philippo et Pisone, nihil flagitiosius. *Fam.* XII, 10, 3 : tua virtute et magnitudine nihil nobilius. *Fam.* XII, 22, 3 : qua nihil praestantius. *Fam.* XIII, 1, 5 : nihil illo nec carius nec iucundius. *Fam.* XIII, 19, 1 : nihil familiaritate nostra coniunctius. *Fam.* XIII, 26, 1 : nec familiarius ullo nec libentius. *Fam.* XIII, 64, 1 : nihil illo adulescente gratius. *Fam.* XIII, 68, 1 : qua nihil iucundius. *Fam.* XIV, 3, 1 : hoc miserius turpius indignius nihil. *Fam.* XV, 4, 4 : nec quicquam Cilicia munitius. *Fam.* XV, 4, 16 : qua nec carior ulla umquam res. *Fam.* XV, 11, 2 : qua carius nihil. *Fam.* XVI, 5, 2 : nihil illo humanius. *Att.* I, 18, 4 : nihil illo homine lentius. *Att.* II, 8, 1 : nihil me inertius. *Att.* II, 24, 4 : nihil me infortunatius, nihil fortunatius Catulo. *Att.* II, 25, 2 : re publica nihil desperatius, iis quorum opera nihil maiore odio. *Att.* IV, 7, 1 : nihil εὐκαιρότερον epistula tua, quae. It is seldom, even under this

category, that we find an ablative modified by a *qui*-clause, (See Category VI, A.) *Att.* IV, 16, 8 : nihil gratius illo monumento, nihil gloriosius. *Att.* V, 1, 4 : nihil meo fratre lenius, nihil asperius tua sorore. *Att.* V, 15, 1 : nihil optatius adventu meo, nihil carius. *Att.* V, 20, 1 : nihil ea iurisdictione aequabilius. *Att.* V, 21, 8 : qua nihil miserius. *Att.* VI, 1, 4 : nihil illo regno spoliatius, nihil rege egentius. *Att.* VI, 7, 2 : nihil illo adulescente castius. *Att.* VII, 1, 2 : neutri quisquam me carior. *Att.* VII, 2, 8 : ne illo quidem quidquam improbius. *Att.* VII, 2, 8 : qua nihil sceleratius. *Att.* VIII, 11B, 3 : quo nihil optatius. *Att.* VIII, 11D, 1 : qua nihil utilius. *Att.* IX, 7, 2 : quibus nihil explicatius. *Att.* IX, 13, 8 : hoc nihil miserius. *Att.* IX, 13, 8 : hoc miserius nihil. *Att.* X, 8B, 1 : quo gravius nihil. *Att.* X, 11, 3 : nihil eo tractabilius. *Att.* X, 13, 1 : nihil illo homine iucundius. *Att.* XI, 18, 2 : hoc perditius nihil. *Att.* XI, 23, 3 : melius nihil discidio. *Att.* XII, 9 : nihil hac solitudine iucundius. *Att.* XII, 15 : nihil amicius solitudine. *Att.* XII, 16 : nihil aptius hac solitudine. *Att.* XIII, 25, 3 : nihil illis elegantius. *Att.* XIV, 17A, 4 : nihil virtute formosius. *Att.* XIV, 17A, 7 : nihil illa sapientius. *Att.* XV, 13, 3 : qua nihil dulcius. *Att.* XV, 13, 6 : non quo hoc loco quidquam pulcrius. *Att.* XVI, 7, 5 : hoc nihil turpius. *Att.* XVI, 11, 6 : quibus nihil taetrius. *Att.* XVI, 15, 3 : his litteris nihil prudentius. *Att.* XVI, 15, 4 : nihil iucundius litteris. *Att.* XVI, 15, 5 : non quo quidquam carius. *R.* I, 47 : qua nihil dulcius. *R.* I, 52 : quo nihil moderatius. *R.* II. 21 : quo nemo praestantior. *R.* II, 27 : quo nemo diligentior. *R.* II, 42 : quo nihil praeclarius. *R.* II, 48 : quo neque taetrius neque foedius animal ullum. *R.* III, 45 : nihil ista immanius belua. *R.* III, 46 : nihil illa beatius. *R.* V, 7 : nec quicquam civitate beatius. *F.* I, 23 : nihil homine indignius. *F.* II, 11 : qua nulla maior. *F.* II, 40 : quo nihil absurdius. *F.* III, 2 : qua nihil praestantius. *F.* III, 74 : qua nihil aptius. *F.* IV, 40 : quo nihil perversius. *F.* IV, 48 : quo nihil brevius. *F.* IV, 75 : nec honesto quicquam honestius nec turpi turpius. *F.* V, 38 : qua nihil divinius. *Ti.* 7 : neque mundo quicquam

pulchrius. *Ti.* 27 : quo nihil melius. *Ti.* 52 : quo bono nullum optabilius. *P.* 14 : quo nihil praestantius neque divinius. *P.* 16 : quo beatius mortali nihil. *P.* 22 : nihil recto rectius. *P.* 22 : ne bono quidem melius quicquam. *C.* 49 : nihil otiosa senectute iucundius. *C.* 50 : qua voluptate nulla certe maior. *C.* 84 : quo nemo melior. *Lael.* 5 : quo nemo prudentior. *Lael.* 6 : nec melior vir Africano quisquam nec clarior. *Lael.* 49 : nihil est remuneratione benevolentiae, nihil vicissitudine studiorum officiumque iucundius. Here the ablative appears despite the genitives modifying the ablatives of comparison. *Lael.* 54 : nec quicquam insipienti fortunato intolerabilius. *O.* I, 42 : qua nihil accommodatius. *O.* I, 83 : quo nihil stultius. *O.* I, 88 : nihil laudabilius, nihil dignius placabilitate atque clementia. *N.* II, 66 : nihil eo mollius. *O.* I, 141 : quo nihil accommodatius. *O.* I, 150 : nec quicquam turpius vanitate. *O.* I, 151 : nihil agri cultura melius. *O.* I, 155 : qua (utilitate) nihil antiquius. *O.* II, 24 : iis nihil dementius. *O.* III, 36 : quibus nihil taetrius. *O.* III, 95 : qua nihil pulcrius. *T.* I, 5 : nihil mathematicis illustrius. *T.* I, 43 : nihil animo velocius. *T.* I, 94 : nihil prudentia dulcius. *T.* II, 44 : quo nihil brevius. *T.* II, 44 : quo nihil superius. *T.* II, 46 : nihil homine indignius. *T.* II, 47 : nihil homine deformius. *T.* II, 64 : nullum theatrum conscientia maius. *T.* III, 18 : qua nihil melius. *T.* III, 22 : quibus nihil uberius. *T.* III, 68 : neque insipientia ullum maius malum. *T.* III, 70 : qua nihil peius. *T.* III, 80 : quo pravius nihil. *T.* V, 26 : nihil philosophia dignius. *T.* V, 81 : quo quid sit beatius. *T.* IV, 82 : qua nullum malum maius. *T.* V, 97 : nihil illo pane iucundius. *D.* I, 82 : nihil beneficentia praestantius. *D.* II, 30 : quo genere nihil adrogantius. *D.* II, 66 : nihil nobilius illo. *D.* II, 102 : nihil beneficentia praestantius. *D.* II, 147 : neque coniectura quicquam incertius. *N.* I, 51 : qua nihil beatius. *N.* I, 77 : homine pulcrius nihil. *N.* I, 97 : elephanto nulla prudentior. *N.* I, 121 : nihil virtute amabilius. *N.* II, 16 : qua nihil praestantius. *N.* II, 21 : nihil mundo melius. *N.* II, 38 : nihil

mente et ratione melius. *N.* II, 39: nihil virtute melius. *N.* II, 45: nihil eo praestantius. *N.* II, 46: qua nihil melius. *N.* II, 46: mundo nihil melius. *N.* II, 47: quo nihil aptius. *N.* II, 76: nihil praeclarius administratione. *N.* II, 77: nihil praestantius deo. *N.* II, 80: nihil nec maius nec melius mundo. *N.* II, 104: quo spectaculo nihil admirabilius, nihil pulcrius. *N.* II, 133: quibus nihil melius. *N.* II, 142: qua nihil callidius. *N.* II, 147: qua ne quidem res ulla praestantior. *N.* III, 20: quo nihil melius. *N.* III, 20: deo nihil praestantius. *N.* III, 21: nihil mundo melius. *N.* III, 22: nihil mundo melius, (also found in *N.* III, 23.) *N.* III, 23: nihil est eo pulcrius. *A.* II, 11: nihil illo mitius. *A.* II, 31: nihil luce dulcius. *A.* II, 90: quo certius nihil. *A.* II, 143: quo nihil acutius nihil politius. *L.* I, 6: quibus nihil ieiunius. *L.* I, 23: nihil ratione melius. *L.* I, 58: qua nihil uberius. *L.* II, 6: hac nihil amoenius. *L.* II, 36: nihil melius illis mysteriis. *L.* III, 19: nihil urbe, nihil domo sua dulcius. *L.* III, 33: nihil voce melius. *Or.* 2, 7: quo nihil praestantius. *Or.* 7, 23: hoc nec gravior quisquam. *Or.* 15, 47: nihil feracius ingeniis. *Or.* 26, 90: quo nihil urbanius. *Or.* 31, 109: quibus nihil praestantius. *Or.* 59, 200: qua nihil celerius. *Or.* 67, 225: qua non potest esse brevior. *Brut.* 39, 144: nihil Crasso copiosius. *Brut.* 57, 207: quo nihil vitiosius. *Brut.* 75, 262: nihil pura et illustri brevitate dulcius. *Brut.* 85, 293: quo nihil pictius. *De Or.* I, 28, 128: nihil rarius perfecto oratore. *De Or.* I, 40, 183: quo iudicium gravius nullum. *De Or.* I, 53, 229: illo nemo neque integrior neque sanctior. *De Or.* II, 60, 244: Granio nemo dicacior. *De Or.* III, 15, 56: qua nihil iucundius. *Ad Quint.* I, 3, 4: quo nihil acerbius. *Ad Quint.* III, 1, 6, 19: nihil puero illo suavius. *Ad Quint.* III, 1, 7, 24: nihil illo turpius. *Ad Quint.* III, 2, 2: nihil sermone clarius. *Ad Quint.* III, 4, 1: nihil accusatore Lutulo scriptoribusque infantius; nihil illo consilio sordidius. *Verr.* IV, 55, 122: nihil ea pictura nobilius. *Verr.* V, 26, 66: qua nihil victoria dulcius. *Phil.* II, 46, 119: hoc maius nihil. *Phil.*

III, 6, 16: nihil illo contemptius, qui. *Phil.* III, 14, 36: nihil detestabilius dedecore, nihil foedius servitute. *Phil.* V, 1, 1: nihil longius his Kalendis Januariis. *Phil.* V, 18, 50: nihil republica carius, nihil vestra auctoritate gravius, nihil iudicio optatius, nihil vera gloria dulcius. *Phil.* XII, 10, 24: nemo me minus timidus, nemo cautior. The phrase *minus timidus* is equivalent in thought to *audacior* or *fortior*, so that the adverb *minus* has no effect on the construction. *Phil.* XIII, 1, 2: nihil hoc cive, nihil hoc homine taetrius. *Cluent.* 48, 133: neque hoc homine sanctior quicquam. *Leg. Agra.* II, 4: ornatius illo nihil. *Quinct.* 31, 97: quibus propior P. Quinctio nemo. *Sex. Rosc.* 28, 78: hoc nihil acerbius. *Q. Rosc.* 17, 52: quo nihil captiosius neque indignius. *Deiot.* 12, 34: nullus locus rostris clarior. *Piso*, 8, 17: quo foedius nec quisquam. *Or. Post. Red.* (*in Sen.*) 1, 1: qua nihil iucundius. *Sest.* 69, 147: qua nihil sanctius. *Planc.* 25, 60: honore nihil amplius. *Mur.* 17, 36: nihil incertius volgo, nihil obscurius voluntate hominum, nihil fallacius ratione tota comitiorum. *Mur.* 40, 86: qua nulla res potior. *Rab. Post.* 1, 1: nihil sapientius Postumo; nihil hoc amentius. *Rab. Post.* 3, 5: nihil illo blandius, nihil hoc benignius. *Rab. Post.* 17, 48: quo nemo melior. *Top.* 25, 95: lege firmius nihil. *Lig.* 12, 37: nulla nec admirabilior nec gratior misericordia. *Frag. Philos. F.* V, 81: qua nulla maior.

Publilius Syrus.

53: Amico firmo nil melius.

Nepos.

Milt. 5, 5: qua pugna nihil nobilius. *Alcib.* 1, 1: nihil illo excellentius. *De Reg.* 1, 4: illo nemo fortior. *Att.* 1, 4: nemo perpetua vita carior. *Att.* 18, 4: quibus libris nihil dulcius.

Sallust.

Jug. 2, 4: quo neque melius neque amplius aliud.

There are some other sentences, mostly conditional, whose value

is that of a universal negative. Naturally, here too, the second element of the comparison is in the ablative case.

Terence.

Phorm. 227 : nunc ipsast opus, ea aut, si quid potest, meliore et callidiore.

Catullus.

82, 2 : Aut aliud si quid carius est oculis eripere ei noli multo quod carius illi est oculis seu quid carius est oculis.

There are several exceptions to the principle stated in the above category :

Plautus.

Bacch. 41 : Miserius nil est quam mulier. *Most.* 544 : Nil est miserius quam animus hominis conscius. This may be accounted for by the genitive that modifies the second element (see Category VI, B). *Poen.* 825 : Neque periurior neque peior alter usquamst gentium quam erus meus est. *Pseud.* 925 : Numquam ille potior Harpax quam ego.

Terence.

Phorm. 808 : ut proprior illi, quam ego sum ac tu, nemost.

Here the comparative adjective is modified by a dative (see Category VII) : yet this has not always the power to make these universal negatives take a *quam*-construction, *e. g.*, Cicero, *Fam.* III, 8, 9; *Prov.Cons.* 15, 37, and other passages.

Cicero.

Fam. IV, 9, 3 : miserius nihil quam ipsa victoria, quae. The second term of the comparison is here modified by an adjective clause (Category VI, A). But even under these circumstances the ablative sometimes appears, *e. g.*, Cic. *Att.* IV, 7, 1. *Fam.* V, 2, 4 : nihil aptius ad delectationem lectoris quam temporum varietates fortunaeque vicissitudines. The second element is here modified by the genitive of a noun (Category VI, B) : but even then we sometimes find an ablative (*Mur.* 17, 36 ; *Lael.* 49). *Att.* IV, 8a, 2 : nihil venustius quam illa tua pegmata. *Att.* XIII, 21, 7 : si quid hoc ad rem εὐγενέστερος est etiam quam pater. The Greek

comparative may be the element that causes the appearance of *quam*. It could not be followed by an ablative in Greek: it cannot have a genitive in Latin at this period: the case that it could have in either language is used. *Dom.* 32, 87: nihil ad laudem illustrius quam calamitas ipsa. This may be due to the prepositional phrase that modifies the comparative, but it is not at all clear. *Lig.* 11, 33: quodvis exilium his optatius quam patria, quam domus, quam di penates. This *quam*-construction is certainly due to the dative *his* that modifies *optatius* (see Category VII). *T.* IV, 82: nihil aut maius aut utilius quam haec, quae. There are two reasons for *quam* here, viz: a) a following relative clause (Category VI, A); b) an oblique case of a neuter is impossible (Bennett, *Grammar*, § 236, 2). *O.* I, 56: nihil amabilius nec copulatius quam morum similitudo bonorum. Here the influence of a modifying genitive leads to the use of *quam*, (Category VI, B.) *Lael.* 50: nihil appetentius, similium sui nec rapacius quam natura. *De Or.* II, 82, 334: in suadendo nihil est optabilius quam dignitas. *De Or.* III, 60, 224: nam ad vocem obtinendam nihil est utilius quam crebra mutatio: nihil perniciosius quam effusa sine intermissione contentio. *Verr.* II, 107: nemo Sthenio inimicior quam hic C. Claudius. In these four examples the comparative is modified, by a genitive, by phrases, by a dative. *Phil.* IV, 5, 12: nullus ei ludus iucundior quam cruor, quam caedes, quam ante oculos trucidatio civium. In the first term of the comparison we have the comparative modified by a dative *ei* (Category VII); in the second term the noun is modified by a phrase. Both these circumstances would naturally produce *quam*.

Publilius Syrus.

438: nulla hominum maior poena quam necessitas.

The first term of the comparison is modified by a noun in the genitive (Category VI, B).

XVI.

When the absolute negative idea is expressed in the form of a rhetorical question, the effect on the construction is just the same as tho *nemo, nihil* (see Category XV) were used *i. e.*, the second element of the comparison is put in the ablative.

Plautus.

Amph. 153: Qui me alter audacior homo? *Amph.* 818: Quid illa impudente audacius. *Amph.* 1046: Qui me alter miserior? *Asin.* 557: Qui mest vir fortior? *Asin.* 717: Quid homini Salute melius? *Capt.* 540: Quis homost me miserior? *M. G.* 307: Quid peius muliere aut audacius? *Most.* 256: Quid illa peius quicquam muliere? *Poen.* 1270: Quibus melius est? *Pseud.* 541: Quis me audacior? *Rud.* 520: Quis me miserior? *Rud.* 1281: Quis mest miserior? *Rud.* 1191: Quis mest fortunatior? *Trin.* 692: Quis me improbior? *Trin.* 929: Quis homost me insipientior, qui . . ? This sentence has the ablative *me* despite the modifying *qui*-clause.

Terence.

Heaut. 255: Quid sene nostro miserius? *Eun.* 1031: Ecquis me fortunatior? *Hec.* 491: me qui sit fortunatior? *Hec.* 848: Quis me est fortunatior venustatisque adeo plenior? Here the genitive that modifies the comparative in the second part of the sentence has no effect (see Category VI, B).

Lucretius.

II, 1035: Quid magis his rebus miserabile?

Catullus.

31, 7: O quid solutis est beatius curis? 62, 30: Quid felici optatius hora? 107, 7: Quis me uno vivit felicior, aut magis hac res optandas vita dicere quis poterit? This last sentence seems to violate the principle laid down (Category IX) for comparatives formed with *magis*.

Cicero.

A. II, 35: quid eo levius? *A.* II, 82: quid sole maius? *F.* I, 41: quid eo miserius? *F.* II, 63: quis aut hoc miserior aut superiore illo beatior? *F.* III, 76: quid philosophia magis colendum aut quid virtute divinius? We have here again an ablative after *magis* (Category IX). *T.* I, 97: quis me beatior? *T.* II, 57: quid est fletu muliebri viro turpius? The comparative adjective is modified by a dative (Category VII) but still we have an ablative. *T.* III, 27: Tarquinio quid impudentius? *T.* V, 34: quis illo viro dignior? *T.* V, 50: quo quid perversius? *T.* V, 67: quid sagaci ac bona mente melius? *T.* V, 72: quid eo praestantius? *T.* V, 77: quae barbaria India vastior aut agrestior? *T.* V, 80: quid ea foedius? *T.* V, 103: quid hoc levius? *T.* V, 105: quid dulcius otio litterato? *O.* II, 5: quid optabilius sapientia? *O.* II, 34: quo quis versutior et callidior, hoc invisior et suspectior? *O.* II, 66: quid eloquentia praestabilius? *O.* II, 73: qua peste quae potest maior? *O.* III, 105: An est ullum maius malum turpitudine? *L.* I, 22: quid ratione divinius? *L.* I, 46: quo quid stultius? *L.* I, 51: quid abiectius tarditate et stultitia? *L.* I, 51: quid foedius avaritia? *L.* I, 60: quid eo beatius? *L.* II, 42: quo quid praeclarius? *L.* III, 1: quid elegantia tua dignius? *L.* III, 44: quo quid iniustius? *N.* I, 1: quid temeritate turpius? *N.* I, 23: miserius stultitia quid? *N.* I, 26: quid interius mente? *N.* I, 121: quid praestantius bonitate et beneficentia? *N.* II, 5: qui hoc illo evidentius? *N.* II, 16: quid homine melius. *N.* III, 24: quarum reversione et motu quid constantius? The second terms of the comparison are here modified by the genitive, still they are in the ablative. *N.* III, 74: quid hoc homine sollertius? *D.* I, 56: quo somnio quid certius? *D.* I, 58: quid hoc somnio divinius? *D.* I, 106: quid illo auspicio divinius? *D.* II, 79: quid hoc tristius? *D.* II, 127: quid inconstantius deo? *C.* 28: quid iucundius senectute stipata studiis iuventutis? Despite the fact that the second element of the comparison is modified (Category VI, C) we find the ablative. *C.* 29: quo

opere quid praeclarius? *C.* 53: qua quid laetius, pulcrius? *R.* I, 52: virtute gubernante rem publicam quid praeclarius? The ablative here is modified; we should ordinarily expect *quam* (see Category VI, C). *R.* I, 71: Quis te florentior? *R.* III, 47: quid optumo melius? *Att.* II, 1, 8: quid impudentius publicanis renuntiantibus? *Att.* IV, 6, 1: quid foedius nostra vita, praecipue mea? *Att.* IV, 8, b, 2: quid illo miserius? *Att.* VIII, 2, 3: hoc miserius, hoc turpius quidquam? *Att.* VIII, 3, 3: quid foedius, quid perturbatius hoc ab urbe discessu? *Att.* IX, 5, 2: quibus maiora quae? *Att.* IX, 10, 3: quid eorum victoria crudelius, quid funestius? Despite the genitive *eorum* the *quam*-construction does not appear. *Att.* X, 12a, 1: quis me infelicior, turpior? *Att.* XI, 2, 3: quis me miserior uno? *Att.* XIII, 38, 1: hoc quidquam impurius? *Att.* XV, 29, 1: quid mihi meis iucundius? Tho *iucundius* is modified by a dative, the ablative appears in the second part of the comparison (Category VII). *Ad Brut.* I, 16, 1: quae morte qua perniciosior? *Fam.* IV, 8, 2: quae domestica sede iucundior? *Fam.* IX, 21, 3: quid iis improbius? *De Or.* II, 3, 10: Quid tua oratione subtilius, ornatius? *De Or.* II, 8, 34: quod carmen artificiosa verborum conclusione aptius? *De Or.* II, 61, 249: Quid hoc Naevio ignavius? *De Or.* III, 8, 29: Quid iucundius auribus nostris huius oratione Catuli? For two reasons we should not expect the ablative here—there is a dative modifying the comparative adjective, (Category VII) and a genitive modifying the second term of the comparison (Category VI, B). *De Or.* III, 49, 187: quid disputatione ista elegantius aut subtilius. *De Or.* III, 60, 225: Quid vicissitudine et varietate et commutatione aptius? *Or.* 10, 34: Quis te aut sanctior aut dulcior? *Or.* 48, 159: Quid hoc elegantius, quod. Even tho we have a *quod*-clause, the ablative appears (Category VI, A). *Or.* 51, 172: Quis doctior, quis acutior, quis acrior Aristotele? *Or.* 56, 190: quo quid turpius? *Invent.* I, 38, 69: Quid tanta Thebanorum gloria, tam claro atque exornato tropaeo carius aut antiquius? *Brut.* 17, 65: quis illo gravior? *Brut.* 31, 121: Quis Aristotele nervosior, Theophrasto dulcior?

Brut. 31, 121: Quis uberior Platone? *Harus.* 18, 39: Quae maior poena furore atque dementia. *Dom.* 29, 76: Quid te dementius? *Cat.* IV, 6, 11: Quis me mitior? *Piso*, 21, 49: Quid hoc turpius? *Piso*, 40, 97: Quis te miserior, quis te damnatior, qui? The adjective *qui*-clause does not affect the construction that would usually occur in rhetorical questions. *Piso*, *Frag.*, 6: Quid illo inertius? *Prov. Cons.* 8, 19: Quis plenior inimicorum C. Mario? Genitives modifying either term of the comparison generally cause the appearance of a *quam*-construction (Category VI, B). *Inimicorum* has failed to do so here. *Prov. Cons.* 12, 29: Quid illis terris asperius, quid incultius oppidis, quid nationibus immanius, quid tot victoriis praestabilius, quid Oceano longius? *Flacc.* 23, 56: Quid hoc impudentius? *Flacc.* 39, 97: Quid hoc miserius? *Phil.* I, 4, 10: quo quid gravius? *Phil.* I, 11, 27: Quid hac postulatione aequius. *Phil.* II, 13, 33: Quid beatius illis, quos tu? Here again a *qui*-clause modifies the ablative contrary to rule (Category VI, A). *Phil.* II, 34, 86: Quid hoc turpius? *Phil.* III, 6, 15: Quis hoc adulescente castior, quis modestior? *Phil.* III, 6, 15: Quis illo, qui male dicit, impurior? Again the ablative is modified by a *qui*-clause (Category VI, A). *Phil.* VII, 3, 9: Quid inconstantia, levitate, mobilitate, turpius? *Phil.* VIII, 1, 4: Quo quid absurdius? *Phil.* X, 10, 22: Quid illa taetrius belua? *Phil.* XIII, 8, 17: Quis fortunatior Lepido, quis eodem sanior? *Verr.* I, 44, 112: Quid natura nobis iucundius, quid carius? The dative *nobis* modifying *iucundius* would usually lead to *quam natura*. *Verr.* III, 62, 144: quid est quod possit quisquam manifestius hoc desiderare? *Verr.* III, 77, 178: illo quicquam certius? *Verr.* III, 86, 200: Quid hoc indignius? *Verr.* IV, 32, 71: Quid hoc indignius? *Verr.* V, 7, 16: Ecquid hoc tota Sicilia clarius, ecquid indignius, ecquid manifestius? *Sull.* 26, 72: Quis P. Sulla mitior, quis misericordior? *Leg. Agra.* I, 6, 19: Quid illis clementius, qui? The ablative *illis* is modified by a *qui*-clause: we should expect *quam illi*. *Cluent.* 38, 107: Quis P. Octavio Balbo ingenio prudentior iure peritior? The presence

of one ablative *ingenio*, *iure*, in the sentence does not prevent the use of the comparative ablative here as we should expect (Category X). *Marc.* 1, 4: Quis illo praestantior? *Mur.* 31, 66: Quis C. Laelio comior? quis illo gravior, sapientior? *Deiot.* 6, 16: Quis consideratior illo? *Mil.* 2, 5: Quid nobis duobus laboriosius? *Mil.* 22, 60: quid hac quaestione certius? *Mil.* 22, 60: quid hac quaestione integrius, quid incorruptius? *Mil.* 33, 90: Quo quid miserius? *Imp. Pomp.* 10, 28: Quis hoc homine scientior? *Lael.* 42: Quis clarior Themistocle, quis potentior? *Philos. Frag.* V, 25: Quid aut Herodoto dulcius aut Thucydide gravius, aut Philisto brevius aut Theopompo acrius aut Ephoro mitius? *Philos. Frag.* V, 56: Quis te pressior?

The exceptions to this principle are quite numerous, viz:

Plautus.

Mil. Gl. 314: Quis magis deis inimicis natus quam tu atque iratis? Here the comparative is in an oblique case, the comparison is between two persons, one of which is in the nominative; hence the other must be in the nominative and joined to the first by *quam*. Note also that the comparative is formed by *magis* (Category IX). *Mil. Gl.* 615: Quis homo sit magis meus quam tu's? This may be due to the fact that the comparative is expressed by *magis*. It seems quite within the region of possibility to consider this a comparative of *meus* which has here a peculiar significance of 'after my own heart'.[1]

Varro.

L. L. VIII, 67: Quid similius quam Gens, Mens, Dens? *L.L.* X, 7: Quid similius indiligenti quam duo verba haec Suis et Suis?

Cicero.

De Or. II, 8, 34: Quid subtilius quam crebrae acutaeque sententiae? Quid admirabilius quam res splendore illustrata verborum? Quid plenius quam omni genere cumulata oratio? The complicated character of the second term of the comparison seems to be sufficient reason for using *quam* in each case. If we

[1] See Lorenz and Tyrell, ad loc.

had the comparative followed by *rebus*, as we should be justified in expecting, we should then have two ablatives, *rebus* and *splendore*, in the same sentence, bearing widely different relations to the verbal idea of that sentence. This is avoided in Latin. The same remarks will apply to *genere*, *oratione*. The use of *quam* in the first clause may be by anticipation of the *quam* in the following clauses.

Phil. III, 3, 6: Quis unus fortior, quis amicior reipublicae quam legio Martia universa? Here the comparative adjective is modified by a dative, *reipublicae* (Category VII). *Mur.* 2, 3: Quis mihi coniunctior quam is, cui? Here the comparative adjective is modified by a dative *mihi*, and the second element of the comparison is modified by a *qui*-clause.

Auctor ad Herennium.

III, 22: Quid insuavius quam clamor in exordio causae?

The foregoing illustrations of the usage in rhetorical questions show that in very nearly 95% of all the instances, the comparative is followed by the ablative. Only eight exceptions are found, and for five of these an explanation has been offered. It is to be noted how frequently the previous categories are broken down by the influence of the absolute negative and its equivalent, the rhetorical question. Another point worthy of attention is the number of times a neuter is used when the comparison was really between masculines, *e. g.* 'Quid Petronio fuit stultius?' would be the regular way of stating Petronius' inferiority in sense.

The position of the ablative of comparison before its comparative is so common, that one is almost tempted to use this as the one important differentiation; but this seems to be too shifting a standard. We should be settling one question in terms of another which is no more fixed than the one with which we start. This arrangement cannot be looked upon as more than a coincidence, —not due to any well-defined principle of cause and effect. 'In using the ablative put it before its comparative: if the second element of the comparison is put before its comparative, use the ablative' approaches much too closely the vicious circle to be

of any value to us. Some[1] actually endeavor to make this the distinction between the two idioms, and it has been so generally noticed in discussions of the construction that Kellerhoff[2] has seen fit to make a complete collection for Plautus and Terence. His conclusion is "In ablativi comparativi, quae dicitur, constructione, ablativus ante comparativum plerumque ponitur."—based on the proportion 60 : 15. On examination it is found that the proportion will be very nearly the same for the whole period covered by this investigation.

XVII.

It is often desirable to sum up a following infinitive or other modal construction, that takes *quam*, by a neuter pronoun ; this pronoun is put in the ablative after a comparative.[3] Such a construction occurs nearly always in rhetorical questions, and only in Cicero :

Cicero.

Att. VIII, 9, 3 : quid hoc miserius quam quaerere ? *D.* I, 87 : quid hoc turpius quam quod censet? *De Or.* I, 37, 169 : quid hoc turpius quam eum qui . . ? *Quinct.* 2, 8 : quid hoc iniquius aut indignius quam me dicere? *Phil.* XII, 4, 9 : quid hoc iniustius quam nos cernere? *Verr.* IV, 35, 77 : quid hoc clarius quam matronas convenisse.

The two following examples are negative statements, not rhetorical questions :

De Or. II, 9, 38 : hoc certius nihil quam quod artes praestare possunt. *A.* I, 45 : neque hoc quidquam esse turpius quam praecurrere.

To this principle there is one exception :

Cicero.

Or. Post. Red. (*in Sen.*) 10, 25 : quid gloriosius quam hoc senatum iudicasse.

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[1] Fischer l. c., p. 764 : obs. 15A.

[2] "De Collocatione Verborum" Studemund's Studien, vol. II, p. 80, § 8.

[3] Fischer, p. 767, *G.* 4.

XVIII.

Phrases that have the flavor of the speech of the people, that seem to have become crystallized into proverbial forms and values, generally have the ablative.[1] These have probably arisen, by extension, from what was originally a very limited and definite class—*figura etymologica*—[2] the very kind of expression that would find favor with a primitive people, when they desired emphasis. Many instances that might properly be classified here, have already appeared under "universal negatives", *e. g.*, *nullus me est hodie Poenus Poenior.* Those already quoted under another head will be omitted from this category. The examples appear in almost every author down to the Church Fathers, but decidedly more occur in Plautus, Catullus, and Cicero's *Letters* than in any other portion of the literature of the same extent.

A.

In a few cases we find the adjective compared with itself or the substantive from which it is derived.

Plautus.

Cist. 644 : O Salute mea salus salubrior.

Here some editors[3] would include *Captivi*, 392, Qui me honore honestiorem semper fecit. This view would make *honore* a comparative ablative. If we compare this with *ibid.* 247, Ne me secus honore honestes quam quom servibas mihi, we are led to the conclusion that *honore* bears the same relation to *honestiorem fecit* as it does to *honestes*. The first is simply a periphrasis for the second. This conclusion is strengthened by the appearance of the same phrase *honore honestes* in l. 356, where it is put in the

[1] For a general discussion of proverbial expressions see Otto, 'Sprichwörter der Römer'. He cites many of the ablatives that appear in this category.

[2] Wölfflin, Archiv für Lat. Lex. VI, p. 448 ; Landgraf, Acta Erlang. II, 65.

[3] Hallidie ; Tyrrell, ad M. G., 620 ; Elmer.

mouth of the same character that spoke 392. We find, moreover, instances in plenty to support the use of an ablative of means, where the ablative is from a noun which is to be referred to the same root and fundamental idea as the verb. From the immediate context of the passages quoted we find (422) *laudetur laudibus.*

B.

The comparative adjective is followed by some form of itself in the ablative as the second member of the comparison.

Plautus.

Amph. 907 : stultior stultissimo. *Capt.* 150 : unico magis unicust.

Varro.

L. L. 9, 72 : lusco magis luscus.

C.

The comparative adjective is repeated with a noun or pronoun.

Plautus.

Amph. 446 : nil hoc simili similius. *Asin.* 614 : O melle dulci dulcior. *Aul.* 600 : citis quadrigis citius. Here we find an ablative, tho adverbs generally take *quam* (Category XXII). *Capt.* 644 : nil magis hoc certo certius. *Truc.* 371 : hoc melle dulci dulcius.

Catullus.

22, 14 : infaceto infacetior rure. 27, 4 : Ebrioso acino ebriosioris. 39, 16 : risu inepto res ineptior nulla 99, 2 : dulci dulcius ambrosia. 99, 14 : tristi tristius elleboro.

D.

Next to this exact form of repitition, comes a class of expressions in which a synonym is used for one word or the other (by the figure that the Germans call ' Permutation ' [1]).

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[1] Landgraf, l. c., pp. 27, 51, 53, 59 and especially 61, § 23.

Plautus.

Bacch. 122: stultior es barbaro poticio "obschon man nicht gezwungen werden kann 'barbarus' als Synonymum von 'stultus' zu fassen".[1]

Cicero.

Fam. VI, 18, 5: otium omni desertissima regione maius, where *disertissima* can readily mean *otiosissima*.

E.

In the other cases the comparison is made with what must have been conceived as possessing the very highest degree of the special quality expressed by the adjective. The Roman idiom here was different from ours, but we should not hesitate, for an instant, to draw a parallel between 'clear as crystal', 'black as a coal', and comparative ablative phrases like *luce clarior*. The adjectives are, in nearly every instance, those that express common qualities; 'braver' 'sadder' 'sweeter', while the nouns with which the comparison is drawn are natural phenomena, (*sun*, *wind*, etc.) or human attributes (*life*, *eyes*, etc.). The type extends through every period of the literature. The character of the expressions, their terseness, the alliteration that appears so often,—all point to an early origin and a continuance in the spoken language. The instances, where the ablative was used, must have been much more frequent than we should have any reason to believe, were we to be guided solely by extant Latinity. Had the idiom not been conspicuous in the spoken language, Priscian would scarcely have called the ablative the 'comparative case'.[2] Such a view as this, however, does not warrant our concluding that the ablative appeared in the spoken language in those categories from which investigation proves it to have been excluded in literature.

Ennius.

Fab. 146: melius virtute ius.

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[1] Wölfflin, l. c., 454.
[2] Keil, II, 187.

Plautus.

Most. 291 : Pulcrum ornatum turpes mores peius caeno conlinunt. The same sentence is found in *Poen.* 306. This fact has led some editors to athetize the line in one context or the other. *Poen.* 157 : lenone istoc Lyco non lutumst lutulentius. *Poen.* 291 : lapide silice stultior. *Poen.* 812 : levior plumast gratia. *Trin.* 1154 : tunica propior palliost.

Catullus.

We find in this author more examples, in proportion to the amount of literature he has left, than in any other. In expressions denoting approximate or 'estimated' value, even the comparative adverbs take the ablative, as the first two examples show. 3, 5 : plus oculis suis amabat. 14, 1 : te plus oculis meis amarem. 23, 12 : corpora sicciora cornu. 23, 19 : culus purior salillo. 23, 21 : durius faba et lapillis. 35, 16 : sapphica puella Musa doctior. 48, 5 : densior aridis aristis. 64, 215 : iucundior vita. 67, 21 : languidior tenera sicula beta. 68 B, 105 : vita dulcius atque anima. 68 B, 159 : me carior ipso. 80, 2 : rosea ista labella hiberna candidiora nive. 81, 4 : inaurata pallidior statua. 104, 2 : quae carior est oculis. 107, 3 : carius auro.

Cicero.

Quint. I, 4, 5 : sunt facta verbis difficiliora. Compare our 'Actions speak louder than words' and 'Easier said than done'. *Att.* III, 22, 3 : qui mihi me cariores semper. *Att.* X, 11, 1 : me quidem se ipso cariorem. *Fam.* X, 12, 5 : mihi vita est mea carior. Also in *Fam.* XI, 5, 3. *Fam.* XIV, 7, 1 : nostra vita dulcior est. *C.* 31 : lingua melle dulcior fluebat oratio. *D.* I, 6 : solis luce clarius. *F.* I, 71 : sole ipso illustriora et clariora. *T.* I, 90 : luce clarius. *N.* I, 79 : deo pulcrior, (twice). *Invent.* II, 6, 22 : pecuniam vita aut officio antiquiorem. *Sest.* 20, 45 : mihi mea carior vita. *Sull.* 31, 88 : ei vita sua multo carior. *Mil.* 2, 6 : insidiae clariores hac luce. *Phil.* VIII, 10, 29 : fuga omni morte prior. *Phil.* XIII, 4, 7 :

mihi vita mea carior. *Cat.* I, 3, 6: luce clariora. *Cat.* I, 11, 27: mihi vita mea multo carior. *Or. Post Red. ad Quir.* 1, 2: vita mea cariores.

Q. Cicero.

Epig. de Am. Feminarum, 2: feminea tutior unda fide.

Auctor ad Herennium.

IV, 44: sermo melle dulcius.

Sallust.

Jug. 85, 41: illa epulis iucundiora.

Publilius Syrus.

72: bona opinio tutior pecunia.

F.

There are other examples, whose right to a position in this category some would question; — they may be literary extensions of the idiom just considered. Some of these have the very adjectives most commonly employed in the universally recognized proverbial formulae.

Plautus.

Aul. 494: viliores Gallicis canthariis. A glance at the examples on the preceding pages will be sufficient to show the frequency with which adjectives of price and value are used.

Bacch. 888: confossiorem soricina nenia. The editors of this passage agree in admitting that there is little sense in it as it stands. The text is held to be corrupt; hence conjectures of all sorts have been suggested. However, the absolute nonsense of the passage may be its sole excuse for existence. It would have its effect on the comic stage.

Catullus.

25, 1: Cinaede Thalle mollior cuniculi capillo, vel anseris medullula vel imula oricula. 25, 5: Idemque Thalle turbida rapacior procella. 38, 8: maestius lacrimis Simonideis.

Cicero.

Att. VII, 13, b, 1 : numero Platonis obscurius. *Piso*, 26, 63 : Themista sapientior.

It will be noticed that out of the fifty-two examples of proverbial expressions, eleven show *oculis* or *vita* as the second term of the comparison. The adjectives occurring most frequently are those of general value (*carior* and *vilior*—11 times) and of pleasantness and desirability (*iucundior* and *dulcior*—5 times). The phrase *luce clarior*, or some exact equivalent, *e. g.*, *sole clarior*, appears four times. What is more natural, then, than that we should expect to find the ablative employed after these adjectives in sentences that are not essentially proverbial in character? Such extensions are very common phenomena in the development of language. I should put the following expressions here :

i.

Extensions with *vita*.

Cicero.

T. V, 50 : melius vita beata. (twice.)

ii.

With *carior*.

Publilius Syrus.

151 : Discordia fit carior concordia.

To the principle of this category there are several exceptions some of which present the same idea in exactly the same words as the proverbial ablative form of sentence. Compare for example Plautus, *Men.* 487, Quid ais, homo levior quam pluma? with *Poen.* 812, levior plumast gratia. Further exceptions are :

Plautus.

Epid. 371 : Vorsutior es quam rota figularis. There is no doubt about this being a proverb : the wheel is used in several instances in just such a proverbial association. Besides the in-

stances of *rota fortunae* (See Cic. *Piso*, 10, 22 and Ovid *Trist.* V, 8, 7, etc.), there are cases where it must be considered proverbial in use, tho unmodified by a genitive, *e. g.*, Plaut. *Pers.* 443: citius quam *rotula* circumvortitur. The addition of the adjective to modify *rota* in *figularis rota* need cause no difficulty, it is simply an extension of the idea, the kernel of which is truly proverbial in character. *Pers.* 244: levius pondust quam fides lenonia. *Fides*, like *rota*, is often used in proverbial expressions in Plautus. Graeca fide *Asin.* 199; Muliebri fide, *Mil. Gl.* 456; also Tibullus, iii, 4, 61. fidum femina nomen. Punica fides, perhaps the commonest collocation of all, occurs, Sall. *Jug.* 108; Livy XXI, 4, 9. It is only natural with the scenes and plots of Plautus that the *leno* should be a familiar figure to every person in the cast; *lenonia* fides would in that stratum of society be a conception very readily grasped. We have evidence enough of that in the extant plays[1], *e. g.*, *Rud.* 1386: lenonia fides uti; *Rud.* 346: lenonum more; *Pers.* 243: lenae levifidae. *Cf.* also, *Curc.* 65; *Rud.* 653; and Terence, *Ad.* 161.

Sallust.

Jug. 16, *adfin.*: carior fides quam pecunia. *Cat.* 25, 46: ei carior omnia quam decus atque pudicitia. This possesses one of the marks of the proverb in *carior*[1] and the idea contained is such that the example must be considered proverbial.

Publilius Syrus.

540: pluris amicos mensa quam mens concipit. Besides its obvious proverbial character, this sentence possesses one of the characteristics of the earliest forms of the proverb, *i. e.*, alliteration.[3]

There are many categories the principles of which apparently clash with this proverbial idea. For example, adjectives whose comparative is formed with *magis* (Category IX) take an ablative here; second terms of the comparison, tho modified by a

[1] Otto, l. c., p. 189, under *leno* where the above examples are collected.
[1] Wölfflin, l. c., p. 459.
[3] Landgraf, l. c., p. 1.

genitive, are in the ablative (Category VI, B); again the comparative is nearly always modified by a dative in our typical proverbial expression *mihi vita mea carior* (Category VII); even comparative adverbs sometimes are followed by an ablative (Category XXII). The greater conciseness, terseness, and emphasis to be gained from the use of the ablative in these expressions is, in my judgment, the strongest reason for its appearance in sentences that are proverbial in content.

XIX.

"When the adjective *alius*, as subject of a comparative clause, refers to a preceding *alius* as subject of the first term of comparison"[1], the ablative is the prevailing construction. Such a juxtaposition as this, with its repetition of exactly the same word, points strongly to a continuation of the idiom from a very early stage in the history of the language. The mere fact that no examples are forthcoming for any author earlier than Lucretius cannot militate against this theory.

Lucretius.

II, 510: aliis aliud taetrius. II, 507: aliis aliud praestantius. IV, 688: alio longius alter. Here the place of the first term of the comparison is taken by *alter*: the comparison is between two persons only. We notice that the ablative follows an adverb (Category XXII). V, 500: leviora aliis alia.

Varro.

R. R. I, 7, 9: alium alio agrum meliorem esse. *R. R.* III, 12, 4: alius alio plura.

Cicero.

F. III, 48: alium alio sapientiorem. *F.* III, 48: alium magis alio peccare. *F.* IV, 43: errasse alius alio magis. These two examples are after adverbs, contrary to the general

[1] Fischer, l. c.

rule (Category XXII). *F.* IV, 54 : aliud alio melius et peius. *F.* IV, 67 : vitia alia aliis maiora ; also *F.* IV, 68. *F.* V, 83 : alius alio beatior. *F.* V, 95 : alius alio beatior. *N.* I, 80 : aliam alia pulchriorem. *L.* I, 6 : alius alio plus habet virium. The ' genitive of the whole ' is generally followed by *quam* (Category II, B). *O.* I, 7 : aliud alio maius. *R.* I, 42 : aliud alio praestantius. *A.* II, 128 : aliud alio magis minusve, despite the adverb (Category XXII). *P.* 20 : aliud alio maius aut minus. *Or.* 60, 203 : alius alio melior atque aptior. *De Or.* II, 84, 343 : alia alia aptior. *Sest.* 34, 74 : alius alio gravius atque ornatius dixisset (after two adverbs). *Font.* 10, 22 : alius alio iudice melior aut sapientior. *Fam.* VII, 24, 2 : alium alio nequiorem. *Att.* VII, 2, 3 : aliam alia iucundiorem. *Brut.* I, 4, 3 : aliud illo peius. Here *alio* is supplanted by *illo*.

Six of these twenty-eight instances are after comparative adverbs, and one after a ' genitive of the whole ' construction ; both these categories have *quam* under ordinary circumstances.

XX.

In English we have such comparative sentences as ' more, less, greater, smaller, than you expected, believed, hoped, *etc.*' In Latin these appear as ablatives (of comparison) of the substantives or adjectives that correspond to this verbal idea. Historically the first to appear is *opinione*. The ablative appears regularly : it may be after an adverb (Category XXII) ; it may be modified by a *qui*-clause or a genitive. *Quam opinio* never occurs.

A.

Probably in the original form of the expression *opinione* was without modifiers. Examples of this occur in

Plautus.

Aul. 543 : opinione melius res structast domi. *Cas.* 338 : opinione melius res tua.

Cicero.

De Or. I, 35, 164: formam opinione meliorem maioremque. *Cat.* IV, 3, 6: latius opinione. *Att.* VII, 6, 2: illa postulatio opinione valentior. *Fam.* XII, 15, 7: opinione celerius. This sentence is found also in *Fam.* XIV, 23.

Caesar.

B. G. III, 24: opinione timidiores. This is Linker's reading—most editors read *opinione timoris*.

Sallust.

Jug. 53, 5: amplius opinione. *Jug.* 85, 3: opinione asperius.

B.

An extension of this simple construction is found in sentences where the *opinione* is modified by either an adjective or a genitive of a noun or pronoun.

Plautus.

Amph. 545: plus tua opinione. *Mil. Gl.* 1238: opinione illius pulcrior.

Cicero.

Brut. 1, 1: opinione omnium maiorem. *De Or.* II, 24, 101: illa maior opinione. *Fam.* X, 31, 6: opinione tua gratius.

Caesar.

B. G. II, 3, 1: celerius omni opinione. *B. G.* VIII, 8: celerius opinione eorum. *B. C.* III, 21, 1: minus opinione sua.

C.

Later in the history of these constructions the synonyms of *opinione* begin to appear, *e. g.*, *expectatione*.

Caesar.

B. C. II, 32, 11: mea voluntate et vestra expectatione leviora.

D.

Parallel with this use of *exspectatione*, appears *spe*, which Dräger (*Hist. Syn.* i. § 246) says occurs for the first time in Livy:

for this he is justly censured by Wölfflin (l. c., p. 461) in view of the instances that are to be found in Sallust.

Jug. 75, 8 : commeatus spe amplior. *Hist.* 3, 7 : celerius spe Mithridatis.

E.

Here belong *aequo*, *iusto*, and substantive adjectives.

Plautus.

Bacch. 349 : plus iusto vehit. No other examples of this word occur before Horace and Virgil.[1]

Lucretius.

There are at least four instances of *aequo* in in this author. III, 313 : clementius aequo. III, 952 : amplius aequo. IV, 557 : longius aequo. IV, 1244 : concretius aequo.

Sallust.

Cat. 51, 11 : gravius aequo.

There is one example of *necessario*[2] to be found in this period in apparently the same construction.

Caesar.

B. G. VII, 16, 3 : longius necessario.

XXI.

The construction with *plus*, *minus*, *longius*, *amplius*.

It is well recognized 1) that *plus*, *amplius*, *minus*, *longius*, when combined with numerals or words whose notion is inseparable from the numeral idea (*e. g.*, *biduum*, *quinquennium*), are frequently used without *quam* and without any effect on the construction of the second element of the comparison; 2) that the *quam*-construction also occurs; as does also 3) the ablative of com-

[1] Dräger (l. c.) says none occur before Horace.

[2] Dräger (§ 246, 1) "unklar ist *longius necessario*."

parison. Against the recognition of this latter construction, the objection is sometimes raised that the ablatives we find are original' not due to the comparative idea at all—that just as we find duration of time expressed by the ablative in Apuleius, so we have cases of it in early Latin : it is a feature of the *sermo plebeius*, which accounts for so many words appearing in ' early and post-classical ' periods but disappearing during the Golden Age. Such an objection must certainly lose its weight in the face of testimony such as we can gather from Cicero :

A. II, 147 : cum plus uno verum esse non possit. *Top.* 14, 56 : quod in disiunctione plus uno verum esse non potest.

The content of these sentences effectually refutes any attempt to explain them on any other than a comparative-ablative basis. What holds for *plus* should undoubtedly be allowed to stand for the other words of the same class. If we find one instance of the ablative after these words, when the proper construction would be the accusative, we are freed from the necessity of assuming an ablative of duration of time to explain these various instances. For purposes of clearness and convenience these four words will here be separated and given individual treatment.

PLUS.

A.

Followed by the ablative.

Inscriptions.

C. I. L. I, 196, 21 : neve inter ibei virei plous duobus, mulieribus plus tribus arfuisse velint.

Plautus.

Bacch. 818 : plus annis decem. *Curc.* 14 : Plus anno scio. *Men.* 446 : Plus triginta annis natus sum. Here the text is corrupt : Goetz and Schoell were quite within the limits of the possible when they conjectured the ablative.

Catullus.

I, 10 : plus uno maneat perenne saeculo.

Cicero.

Fam. XIII, 29, 4 : plus duobus aut tribus mensibus. *A.* II, 79 : plus uno. *A.* II, 117 : plus uno. *Sex. Rosc.* 74 : plus triduo. *Verr.* III, 14, 36 : plus decuma. *De Or.* II, 7, 30 : plus uno verum non possit.

B.

Followed by *quam*.

Cicero.

Verr. III, 47, 113 : plus quam X medimna. *Verr.* III, 64, 150 : plus quam decumas. *Phil.* I, 8, 19 : plus quam annum, biennium. *Phil.* II, 13, 31 : plus quam decem dies. *Phil.* II, 38, 98 : plus quam tres aut quattuor. *Brut.* 18, 70 : plus quam quattuor coloribus.

Auctor ad Herennium.

I, 17 : plus quam trium partium.

If we admit the correctness of the theory advanced in *A* we are forced to search for some other explanation than the usually accepted doctrine of parataxis[1] for the sentence where *plus* has no influence on the construction. May we not look for a solution in the following consideration? It is indisputable that the ablative was the earliest comparative construction; as such it would be the construction used almost entirely with numerals earlier in the language. Now, in ordinary intercourse the early Romans would have occasions, more numerous than the literature shows, to follow *plus* and *amplius* with some indeclinable numeral without any noun. In our ordinary speech we are more likely to say (when the conversation is running on books, for example), "X has more than a hundred" than "X has more than a hundred books." For the same sentence the Romans would say *centum*, tho feeling the necessity of an ablative. Repeated usage of such

[1] The explanation usually given is that originally the sentence had some such form as 'We saw four hundred men—yes, more': and the order of one or two Latin sentences seems to support this view. (See among others Bennett, *Appendix*, p. 181).

expressions removed any feeling of an ablative there, and they began to think it was simply a construction unaffected by the omission of *quam*. This was further extended until it invaded the cases where the noun was expressed with the numeral. A few instances of the original simple numeral are preserved :

Plautus.

Mil. Gl. 1064 : plus millest modiorum, where we should originally have had an ablative if *mille* were declined. *Truc.* 913 : plus decem pondo.

Varro.

R. R. I, 1, 7 : plus quinquaginta.

Nepos.

Thrasybulus, 2, 1 : plus triginta.

C.

The subsequent developments of the tendency exhibited by these three follow. The construction is not affected :

Inscriptions.

C. I. L. I, 196, 19 : Homines plous V oinvorsei. C. I. L. I, 200, 14 : pequdes maiores non plus X pascet. C. I. L. I, 1011 : plus septem naatam annorum.

Ennius.

Ann. 423 : Septingenti, paullo plus aut minus, anni.

Plautus.

Bacch. 462 : plus triginta annis. *Epid.* 498 : plus quinquennium. *Pers.* 21 : plusculum annum. *Stich.* 160 : plus annos decem.

Cato.

Agr. 17, 2 : plus menses VIII. *Agr.* 45, 3 : plus III digitos. *Agr.* 89, 1 : plus horam unam. *Agr.* 113, 2 : plus quadriennium.

Terence.

Heaut. 451 : ancillas plus decem. *Eun.* 184 : plus biduum. *Adel.* 199 : plus quingentos colaphos.

Varro.

R. R. II, 1, 19: plus triennium. *R. R.* I, 2, 9: plus D iugera. *R. R.* I, 57, 1: plus annos C. *R. R.* II, 3, 3: pedes plus sexagenos. *R. R.* III, 2, 14: plus quinquagena milia. *R. R.* III, 10, 4: plus vicenos pullos. *R. R.* III, 16, 34: plus tertia pars. *L. L.* VII, 13: plus unum introitum.

Cicero.

Att. VI, 6, 3: plus annum. *Att.* XII, 22, 3: plus annum. *Fam.* VIII, 5, 2: plus biennium. *L.* II, 68: plus quattuor versibus. *Quinct.* 12, 41: plus annum. *Sest.* 39, 85: plus viginti vulneribus acceptis. *R.* II, 40: plus mille quingentos.

Auctor ad Herennium.

III, 32: plus aut minus pedum trinum.

Caesar.

B. G. III, 6, 2: plus tertia parte interfecta.

It will be noticed that of the fifty-five examples with *plus* twelve have the ablative, nine have *quam* and in thirty-four *plus* has no effect on the construction. Only one example comes from Caesar, who, as the next section will show prefers *amplius* to *plus*.

AMPLIUS.

I follow the same order with *amplius* as with *plus*.

A.

Ablative is used.

Cicero.

Q. Rosc. 9: triennio amplius.

Caesar.

B. G. I, 15,: amplius quinis aut senis milibus passuum. *B. G.* II, 7: amplius milibus passuum VIII patebant. *B. G.* III, 5, 1: amplius horis sex pugnaretur. *B. G.* IV, 37: amplius horis quattuor pugnaverunt. *B. G.* VIII, 18, 1: amplius

patentem passibus mille. *B. G.* VIII, 29: amplius milibus XII armatorum.

Sallust.

Cat. 56, 2: amplius duobus milibus habuisset. *Jug.* 76, 1: amplius uno die aut una nocte moratus.

B.

Quam is used.

Cicero.

Verr. II, 31, 77: amplius quam trium iudicum. *Verr.* III, 48, 114: amplius quam terna medimna. *Verr.* III, 48, 115: amplius quam singulas, plus quam ternas decumas darent. *De Or.* I, 50, 215: amplius quam singulas artes.

Nepos.

Thras. 4, 2: amplius quam centum iugera. *Eumenes*, 12, 4: amplius quam triduum. *Atticus*, 13, 6: amplius quam terna milia.

C.

No influence upon the construction.

Here I give, first, four examples where it would be absolutely impossible for the form to receive a definite ablative imprint because the numerals are indeclinable.

Cicero.

Fam. VIII, 12, 4: amplius quadriginta. *Att.* VI, 2, 8: amplius quinquaginta.

Nepos.

Pelop. 2, 3: amplius centum.

Sallust.

Jug. 68, 3: amplius mille passuum abesse.

Inscriptions.

C. I. L., I, 198, 23: ne amplius de una familia unum. C. I. L., I, 200, 14: iugra non amplius XXX possidebit.

C. I. L., I, 200, 60: amplius iugera CC. C. I. L., I, 200, 86: amplius ea dare debeto. C. I. L., I, 206, 151: amplius dies LX reliqui erant.

The extensions of this construction appear first in

Cato.

Agr. 150, 2: agnos XXX amplius.

Catullus.

99, 3: amplius horam.

Cicero.

Verr. I, 5, 14: cum Syracusis amplius centum cives Romani. *Verr.* IV, 43, 95: horam amplius. *Verr.* V, 59, 155: amplius centum cives Romanos. *Q. Rosc.* 3, 8: amplius sex menses. *Q. Rosc.* 3, 8: amplius triennium, (twice). *Font.* 3, 4: hominum sescentorum amplius. *Flacc.* 26, 63: septingentos annos amplius. *Brut.* 17, 65: orationes amplius centum quinquaginta. *Or.* 67, 224: ternis amplius utendum. *A.* II, 82: amplius duodeviginti partibus maiorem. *Ad Quint.* III, 3, 1: dierum amplius quinquaginta intervallo. *Fam.* V, 10a, 3: oppida amplius sexaginta. *Fam.* X, 34, 1: amplius milia quinque. *Fam.* XII, 14, 1: amplius centum naves. *Att.* II, 16. 1: amplius quinque milia. *Att.* VIII, 12a, 2: amplius XIII cohortes; also *Att.* VIII, 12c, 2. *Att.* XII, 17: amplius annis XXV.

Caesar.

B. G. I, 41, 4: milium amplius quinquaginta circuitu. *B. G.* II, 16, 1: amplius milia passuum X. *B. G.* II, 29, 3: aditus amplius ducentorum pedum. *B. G.* III, 6, 2: ex milibus amplius XXX. *B. G.* IV, 12, 1: amplius octingentos equites. *B. G.* V, 8, 6: amplius octingentae visae erant. *B. G.* VI, 29, 4: milibus amplius quingentis. *B. G.* VII, 15, 1: amplius XX urbes. *B. G.* VIII, 4: amplius XVIII dies moratus. *B. G.* VIII, 10, 5: amplius quingenti. *B. G.* VIII, 36, 1: a milibus non amplius XII. *B. C.* I, 46, 5: milites amplius CC. *B. C.* II, 24, 4: amplius passus mille. *B. C.* III, 99, 1:

amplius C C milites. *B. C.* III, 99, 4: amplius milia XXIV.

Caesar presents some instances in which an ablative is used, but where there is some doubt whether the ablative is original or due to the comparative construction. The verb in each case is *abesse* or an equivalent idea. Take, for example, *B. G.* I, 23: amplius milibus passuum XVIII aberat. If the construction is originally an accusative as *B. G.* II, 17, 2 (*legiones magnum spatium aberant*) would lead us to conclude, the ablative must be due to the influence of the comparative. If the original construction is the ablative, then *amplius* does not effect it. Caesar furnishes a parallel for this too. *B. G.* I, 43: *hic locus aequo fere spatio aberat.* Two other examples from Caesar present precisely the same difficulty. *B. G.* IV, 11, 1: amplius passuum XII milibus abesset. *B. C.* I, 82, 4: amplius pedum milibus duobus castra distabant.

Sallust.

Jug. 91, 3: amplius duum milium intervallo. *Jug.* 105, 3: cum mille amplius equitibus. *Cat.* 59, 6: amplius annos triginta.

Nepos.

Hamilcar, 2, 4: amplius centum milia armatorum. *Hannibal*, 2, 3: amplius novem annos nato. *Atticus*, 18, 6: amplius quaternis quinisve versibus.

MINUS.

A.

Ablative is used.

Cicero.

Verr. III, 48, 114: minus tribus medimnis.

B.

Quam is used.

By some peculiar coincidence there are no examples of this construction in the period covered by this investigation.

C.

Without influence on the construction.

Plautus.

Trin. 402 : minus quindecim dies sunt.

Cato.

Agr. 161, 4 : minus pedes singulos.

Varro.

R. R. I, 18, 3 : minus CCXL iugera. *R. R.* II, 4, 2 : minus septimus sum. *R. R.* III, 2, 17 : minus decem milia. *R. R.* III, 8, 1 : minus tres pedes. *R. R.*, III, 9, 13 : minus triginta pullos.

Cicero.

Verr. I, 47, 123 : minus dimidium. *Verr.* II, 57, 140 : minus XXX diebus. *Att.* XIV, 1, 1 : minus diebus XX.

Caesar.

B. G. II, 7, 3 : ab milibus minus duobus. *B. G.* V, 42 : minus horis tribus.

Nepos.

Eumenes, 9, 2 : minus totidem dierum spatio. *Themistocles*, 5, 2 : minus diebus triginta reversus est.

There is one case where it is not possible to determine the nature of the construction. Caesar, *B. C.* II, 37, 3 : minus V et XX milibus ab Utica eius copias abesse. This is another of those *abesse* constructions where the ablative may be due to the comparative or be ablative of ' degree of difference'.

D.

Maior and Minor.

No change in construction is produced by *minor* in the follow-cases :

Inscriptions.

C. I. L. I, 198, 13 : minor annos XXX maiorve annos LX gnatus siet.

Varro.

R. R. II, 7, 1 : minores trimae, maiores decem annorum. *R. R.* II, 2, 18 : agnum minorem quinque mensum.

Cicero.

Fam. XII, 15, 2 : minor nulla erat duum milium amphorum, *Sex. Rosc.* 14, 39 : annos natus maior quadraginta.

But these can be taken as no criterion for expressions of age. for there are at least three examples where these same adjectives do influence the construction, viz :

Cicero.

Sex. Rosc. 35, 100 : quem minorem annis LX. *Verr.* II, 49, 122 : minor XXX annis natus.

Aelius Tubero.

Hist. Frag. I, 4 : qui minores annis septem decem. (Peter, 201).

LONGIUS.

All the examples of *longius* except two occur in Caesar. The word exhibits the same peculiarities that we have noticed in the treatment of *plus* and *amplius*.

A.

The Ablative.

Caesar.

B. G. IV, 1 : longius anno remanere licet. *B. G.* IV, 11 : longius milibus passuum IV processurum.

Longius quam.

The only instance of this construction is from

Varro.

L. L. V, 111 : longius quam duo illa.

C.

Longius with no influence on the construction.

C. I. L. I, 196, 63: dum mi longius C dies edat.

With adverbs of rest expressing separation or difference in position, it is difficult to determine what construction we have; *abesse* has been mentioned before; there are other verbs which convey the same idea and which present the same difficulty. From a consideration of Caes. *B. G.* VI, 7, 2: abeo non longius bidui via aberant, we are perhaps justified in concluding that these are all original ablatives tho *B. G.* V, 53 (*longius milia passuum VIII ab hibernis suis adfuisse*) points to a different conclusion. Doubtful examples of this sort (all from Caesar) I place here for convenience in arrangement.

B. G. I, 22, 1: longius mille et quingentis passibus abesset. *B. G.* VII, 9, 2: longius triduo ab castris absit. *B. G.* VII, 79, 1: longius M passibus considunt. *B. G.* VIII, 20: longius ab ea caede abesse plus minus octo milibus. Here all three words *plus*, *minus*, *longius* might have had an effect on the construction. *Plus minus* in content are equal to *fere*. This would leave the comparative force to *longius* alone—in fact, this is the only comparative that stands out prominently in sense. Kübler omits *plus minus*, but most editors read the sentence as cited.

There is one example where there is no difficulty in deciding that *longius* does not influence the construction—this is from Caesar also.

B. G. IV, 10: longius milibus passuum LXXX in Oceanum influit.

PROPIUS.

There are only a few instances in which this word has the same construction as the foregoing (see Dräger, i. § 246–5)—always without influence on the case.

Inscriptions.

C. I. L. I, 206, 50: propiusve urbem passus M purgandeis.

Cicero.

Phil. VI, 3, 5: propius urbem Romam ducenta milia admoveret.

To sum up the results of this last category the following table is presented :

	Abl.	Quam.	No Influence.	Doubtful.	Total.
plus	13	9	34	4	60
amplius	9	7	47	7	70
minus	1	0	15	1	17
longius	2	1	2	4	9
propius	--	--	2	--	2
	25	17	100	16	158

Of the two words that occur the most frequently (*plus* and *amplius*), the latter seems to be later in use : it takes the place of *plus* in Caesar almost entirely. We should naturally expect, therefore, that it would show a greater percentage of instances where the construction is unaffected, and a lesser with ablative. This is just what we find : the proportion of ablatives 12.9 : 21⅔—the proportion of uninfluenced consts. 67. : 56.6. This supports my contention as to the origin of the idiom.

XXII.

GENERAL ADVERBS.

The usual rules for the treatment of comparative constructions draw no distinctions between adjectives and adverbs, tho no line of difference could be more plainly marked than that which divides their use. With very few exceptions, if we omit the instances in the previous section, comparative adverbs are followed by *quam*. The examples of this use are so numerous that it would be useless to attempt to give them all ; but the statistics that can be gathered from the complete collection of instances at my disposal will be presented.

It is remarkable how few adverbs are used, other than *potius*, *minus*, *magis*, *plus*, and *melius*.

Potius.

Author.	With Quam.	Without Quam.	Author.	With Quam.	Without Quam.
Naevius	1	0	Varro	28	0
Accius	1	0	Nepos	5	0
Turpilius	1	0	Syrus	1	0
Plautus	22	0			
Terence	5	0			
Cicero	220	0			
Sallust	4	0			
Caesar	4	0			
	258	0		34	0
	292	0			

This shows a total of 292 instances with *quam* and none without.

Plus.

Author.	Quam.	Without Quam.	Author.	Quam.	Without Quam.
Plautus	11	0	Caesar	4	0
Cato	1	0	Nepos	4	0
Terence	3	0	Sallust	2	0
Cicero	113	1[1]	Syrus	2	0
Catullus	2	2[2]			
	130	3		12	0

This represents a total of 142 *plus quams* and but 3 of *plus* with the ablative.

Melius.

Author.	Quam.	Without Quam.	Author.	Quam.	Without Quam.
Plautus	7	2[3]	Cicero	41	1[4]
Accius	1	0	Sallust	1	0
Varro	1	0	Syrus	2	0

This represents fifty-three instances of *melius quam* and three of *melius* with the ablative.

[1] *De Or.* I, 1, 4: neque quisquam plus valere te potest,—due to the universal negative (see Category XV.)

[2] 3, 5; 14, 1: in proverbs. These are already quoted p. 62.

[3] *Aul.* 543; *Cas.* 338; *melius* in each case is used with *opinione* (see Category XX).

[4] An instance of the ablative in a universal negative sentence; *Brut.* 12, 47, quo neminem umquam melius ullam oravisse capitis causam.

Magis.

More frequent than the use of any other single word is that of *magis*. In several instances, of course, it is simply the sign of the comparative of an adjective; even then, as we have seen, its adverbial force is strong enough to produce the *quam*-construction.

Authors.	Quam.	No quam.	Authors.	Quam.	No quam.
Ennius	3	0	Cicero	264	6[1]
Naevius	1	0	Syrus	1	0
Other early poets	3	0	Caesar	4	0
Plautus	22	0	Nepos	11	0
Cato	1	0	Sallust	20	0
Terence	3	0			
Lucretius	5	0			
Varro	5	0			
	43	0		300	6

The total number of instances with *quam* is 343; without *quam* 6.

Minus.

Author.	Quam.	No quam.	Author.	Quam.	No quam.
Turpilius	1	0	Cicero	55	0
Plautus	6	0	Caesar	3	1[1]
Cato	1	0	Sallust	2	0
Terence	5	0	Nepos	9	0
Lucretius	1	0	Syrus	1	0
Varro	3	0			
	17	0		68	1

[1] *B. C.* III, 21, 1, with *spe.*

The total number of instances wiih *quam* is 85; without *quam*, 1.

[1] Four of these come under the *alius alio* category, viz: *F.* III, 48; *F.* IV, 43; *A.* II, 128; *Sest.* 34, 74. These are all quoted in Category XIX. One of the others falls under the rhetorical question rule, Category, XVI, (*F.* III, 76), quid philosophia magis colendum; the other under the universal negative (Category XV) qua nihil me umquam delectavit magis (*Att.* V, 20, 1.)

Other Adverbs.

The remarkable regularity noticeable in the foregoing adverbs is duplicated in those to follow. First in point of frequency come *facilius* and *prius*, with fifteen examples each and no exceptions to the *quam*-construction. There are thirteen examples of *citius*;[1] *celerius*[2] appears nine times; *libentius*, *gravius*,[3] and *vehementius*[4] seven times each—as do also *diligentius*, *sapientius*,[5] *peius*,[6] *longius*;[7] there are four examples of *copiosius*, *saepius*, *diutius*, *honestius*; three of *propius*, *rectius*, *maturius*, *fortius*. Naturally as the number of examples decreases, the number of words showing these examples increases. We find a longer list where there are but two examples of each, viz: *setius*, *difficilius*, *commodius*, *familiarius*, *ocius*, *uberius*, *acrius*, *amplius*.[8]

The list of adverbs that occur but once is longer still.

accuratius, Cic. *Or.* 52, 174. acutius, Cic. *D.* II, 12. aegrius, Cicero, *T.* IV, 81. asperius[1], Sallust, *Jug.* 85, 3. carius, Varro, *R. R.* III, 16, 23. clarius, Cicero, *Div. Caec.*

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[1] There are two exceptions included in this number—*citius* + an abl; one in a proverb, viz; Plaut. *Aul.* 600, (see Category XVIII); the other in a universal negative sentence, Cic. *Invent.* I, 56, 109; lacrima nihil citius arescit-

[2] Five times *celerius* has an ablative case; four times with *opinione*, Cic. *Fam.* XII, 15, 7; XIV, 23; Caesar *B. G.* II, 3, 1; VIII, 8, 5; once with *spe* Sallust, *Hist.* 3, 7 (see Category XX).

[3] *Gravius* + abl. is found in Sall. *Cat.* 51, 11 with the adjective *aequo* (see Category XX).

[4] In a universal negative sentence (Cic. *D.* II, 144) an abl. is found, avi volat nulla vehementius.

[5] One ablative—Cicero *Fam.* II, 7, 1: nemo est qui tibi sapientius suadere possit te ipso.

[6] In one negative sentence (Category XV) we get *peius* with an ablative, Cic. *Fam.* XI, 5, 2; once in a proverb (*Most.* 291) and once with *opinione* (*Amph.* 545) (see Category XX).

[7] Two of these examples are in a negative sentence and so have the ablative. These are both from Cicero. *T.* IV, 47: quo longius mens humana progredi non potest. *Att.* IX, 16, 2: nihil a me abesse longius crudelitate. Another exception occurs in the *alius alio* category (Lucr. IV, 688, see Category XIX). We find *longius aequo* in Lucretius IV, 557, and *longius necessario* in Caesar, *B. G.* VII, 16, 3 (see Category XX).

[8] Both examples of *amplius* are with the ablative, once with *opinione* Sallust, *Jug.* 53, 5 (see Category XX), once with *aequo* (Lucr. III, 952.)

15, 48. clementius[1], Lucretius, III, 313. concretius[1], Lucretius, IV, 1244. crebrius, Plautus, *Rud.* 102. eruditius, Cicero, *C*, 3. exquisitius, Cicero, *Brut.* 93, 322. gratius[2], Cic. *Fam.* X, 31, 6. incorruptius, Cicero, *Marc.* 9, 29. latius[1], Cicero, *Cat.* IV, 36. liberalius, Cic. *Att.* VI, 3, 5. liberius, Cic. *Or.* 23, 82. litteratius, Cicero, *Brut.* 28, 108. manifestius, Cicero, *Verr.* III, 62, 144. molestius, Cicero, *ad Quint*, I, 1, 2. neglegentius, Cicero, *Att.* III, 12, 2. ornatius, Cicero, *de Or.* I, 15, 67. proclivius, Lucr. II, 792. prudentius, Cicero, *D.* II, 12. pudentius, Cicero, *Att.* VII, 2, 4. pudicius, Plaut. *Merc.* 714. sanctius, Cicero, *N.* III, 50. subtilius, Cicero *L.* I, 13. sumptuosius, Varro, *R. R.* III, 17, 6. truculentius, Cicero, *Leg. Agra.* II, 5, 13 verius, Cicero, O. II, 27.

Summing up these examples we find that out of nearly eleven hundred examples (1093) all but thirty-seven have the *quam*-construction, and every one of these thirty-seven is capable of explanation, *i. e.*—a cause sufficient to produce the result in each case is recognizable.

Naturally, when we use the term 'ablative of comparison' we think that some comparative adjective or adverb must be present in the sentence. A few examples, met casually in the search for material for the main portion of my investigation, show that we have to recognize an ablative of comparison after positives as early as Plautus,—positives which have, however, in their very significance the suggestion of comparison. A few of these may be added for the sake of completeness.[3]

Plautus.

Amph. 293: nullust hoc metuculosus aeque. *Cas.* 684: neque fuit me senex quisquam amator adaeque miser. *Curc.*

[1] These adverbs appear with *opinione*.

[2] These appear with *aequo*.

[3] I do not for a moment claim that this is an exhaustive list. The examples were noticed casually, and afterward many of them were found to have been collected in Dräger, l. c. § 246, 3, and Ebrard, l. c., § 11 end.

141: Qui me in terra aeque fortunatus erit? *Most.* 30: quo nemo adaeque est habitus parcus nec magis continens.

In a few instances *alius* causes the appearance of the ablative: This is a striking parallel to the use of ἄλλος and ἕτερος with the genitive in Greek and of *anyas* with the ablative in Sanskrit.

Varro, *R. R.* III, 16, 23: quod est aliut melli et propoli. Cic. *Fam.* XI, 2, 2: nec quidquam aliud libertate communi quaesisse.

CONCLUSIONS.

The conclusions that we are justified in drawing from this mass of material will be plainest if presented in tabular form. This table will simply represent a convenient grouping of similar categories that have been developed in the investigation.

I. *Quam always* occurs when the comparative adjective is not in agreement with a nominative or an accusative as the first term of the comparison.

Within the scope left by I,

II. *Quam regularly* occurs,

a) When the second term of the comparison is modified by a clause.

b) When either term is modified by a genitive of a noun or pronoun, or by an adjective.

c) When the comparative adjective is modified by an ablative of degree of difference or by a dative.

d) When the comparative is formed by *magis*.

e) When the comparative agrees with an accusative used as subject of an infinitive in a positive sentence.

f) When the comparative is an adverb, except where we have *plus*, *amplius*, *minus*, or *longius* with numeral expressions, or the idiom mentioned in V below.

III. *Quam* or the ablative is used *indifferently*,

a) When the comparative agrees with an accusative, the object of a verb in a positive sentence.

b) Where the adjective agrees with the first term in the nominative.

IV. The ablative is *regularly* used in,

a) Universal negative sentences, whether of the nominative or accusative type.

b) Rhetorical questions.

c) Proverbial expressions.

V. The ablative is *always* used in the expressions

a) *alius alio.*

b) *opinione, spe, expectatione, aequo, iusto.*

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

PAGE 17—Before *R.* I, 49 add *N.* III, 21 : nihil mundo sapientius ; and *N.* III, 24 : Quid Chalcidico Euripo putas fieri posse constantius ?

PAGE 17—Before *P.* 21, insert *A.* II, 56 : nihil errore, levitate, temeritate diiunctius.

PAGE 17—Before *Sest.* 10, 23, include *Phil.* XII, 7, 15 : nihil foedius servitute.

PAGE 20—After the Plautus example should appear one from Terence, *Andr.* 31 : quid est quod tibi mea ars efficere hoc possit amplius ?

PAGE 20—Before *Ti.* 21, insert *Ti.* 10 : nihil intelligente praestantius.

PAGE 47—Before *N.* II, 66, insert *N.* II, 39 : nihil mundo perfectius ; *N.* II, 45 : quo nihil excellentius ; *N.* II, 21 : nec mundo quicquam melius.

PAGE 53—Before *N.* III, 24, insert *N.* II, 31 : Quid potest mundo valentius ?

67
N6

THE CASE-CONSTRUCTION AFTER THE COMPARATIVE IN LATIN

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